

January 13, 1975

Honorable Maurice Cullinane
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080 Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief Cullinane:

Congratulations on your appointment as Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police Department. I am sorry I was unable to attend your swearing-in ceremony and reception.

I know that you will bring enthusiasm and dedication to this challenging and important job.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

October 15, 1945

Memorandum for the
Chief of Police
New York City Police Department
New York City, New York
October 15, 1945

Dear Chief of Police:

On October 15, 1945, I was informed by the New York City Police Department that you were interested in the activities of the New York City Police Department. I am sure that you are interested in the activities of the New York City Police Department. I am sure that you are interested in the activities of the New York City Police Department.

Sincerely,

Walter V. Rorick
Commissioner of Police

District of Columbia City Council Memorandum

file

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W.

Room 507

638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To COUNCIL MEMBERS AND COUNCIL ELECT

From Edward B. Webb, Jr. *EBW* Secretary to the Council

Date December 17, 1974

Subject Swearing-in Ceremony and Reception for Chief and Assistant Chief,
Metropolitan Police Department

This is to extend an invitation to each of you to the swearing-in ceremony and reception for Chief Maurice Cullinane and Assistant Chief Burtell Jefferson.

The swearing-in ceremony is scheduled for 10:00 A.M., Friday, December 20, 1974, in the Commerce Auditorium, 14th and E Streets, N.W.

The reception will be from 12 - 3 P.M. on Friday, at Holiday Inn, 1615 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.

If further information is needed or desired, please contact Waddell Longus of the Metropolitan Police Department at 626-2620.

Mr. Rodney Coleman, Executive Assistant to the Chairman

Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember at Large

January 16, 1975

Request for a Permanent Handicap Ramp at the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Street
Entrance to the District Building

Thank you for your memorandum requesting the wooden ramp
at the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Street Entrance of the District Building.

However, I would like to officially request that the ramp be a
permanent one. Not only would this benefit other handicapped people
employed in the District Building, but would be a service to the handi-
capped Washington Community at large whose business would require
them to come to the District Building.

I would greatly appreciate your initiating the necessary action
for the installation of a permanent ramp.

Mr. Sidney Goldman, Secretary, National Association of Public

Health Officers, Washington, D.C.

January 10, 1958

Request for a permanent building for the National
Association of Public Health Officers

I hope you for your assistance in securing the necessary
at the 100 West Avenue of the District Building.

However, I would like to officially request that the building
be located in the District Building, but would be a service to the health
community in Washington, D.C. and in the states where the building
is located.

I would greatly appreciate your interest in the necessary action
for the installation of a permanent building.

Council of the District of Columbia

Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Councilman Julius Hobson
From Robert A. Williams *Rae* Secretary to the Council
Date July 18, 1975
Subject Renovation to Assist Handicapped Persons

This is furtherance of your memorandum on adaptation of the entrance to the District Building to provide for handicapped persons.

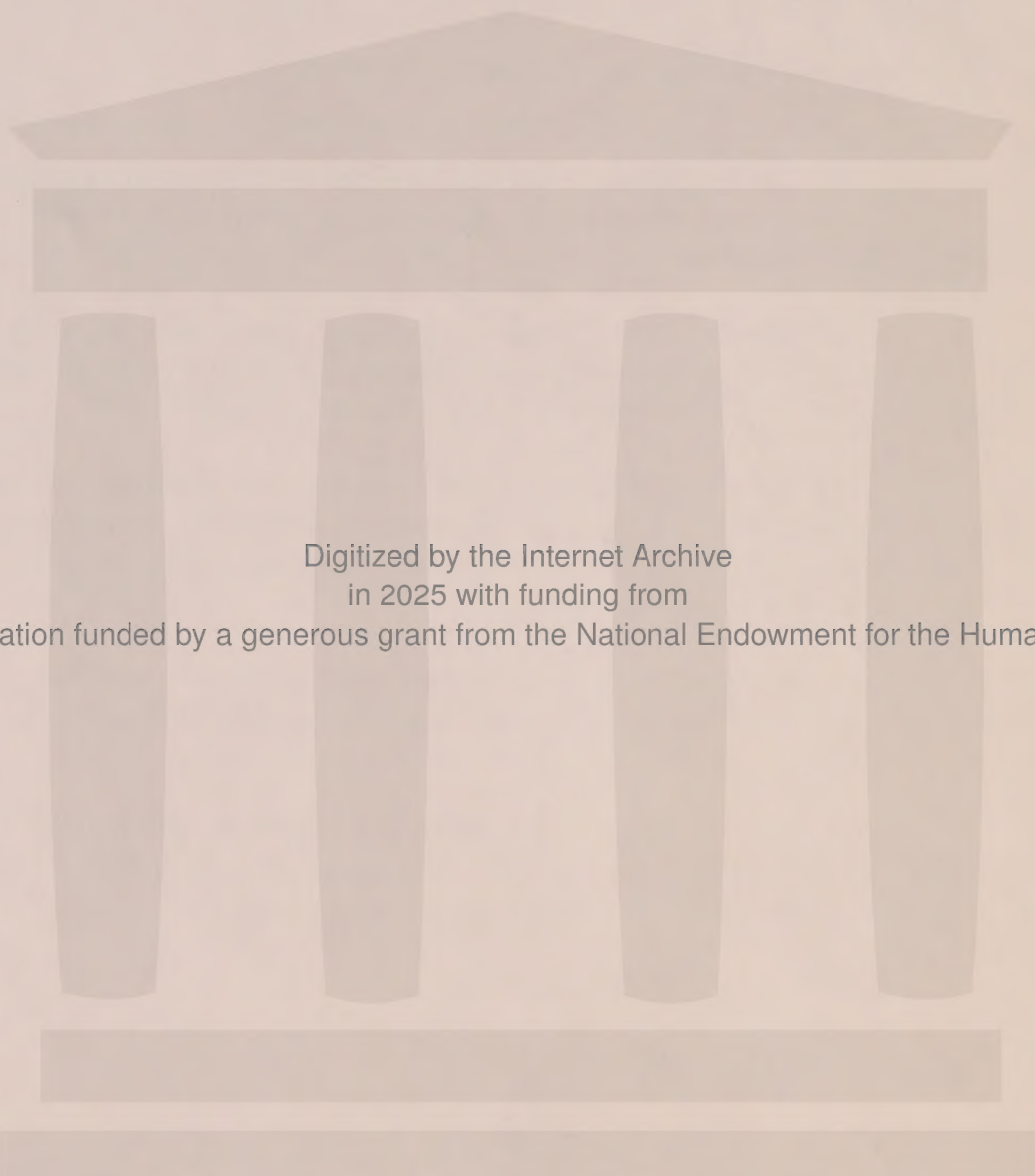
On July 11, 1975, Rodney Coleman and I met with Mr. Starobin, Director of the Department of General Services, on the subject and reached the following understanding:

--That the adoption of the treadle and installation of the ramp will require a major renovation effort for which funds will be sought through reprogramming from existing Capital improvements projects.

--An appropriate sketch and cost estimate will be prepared within the next 15 days describing the proposed adaptation.

Only the 13 1/2 street entrance which is the major point of egress/ingress will be so renovated. As other details unfold I shall keep you advised.

cc: Rodney Coleman



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Digitization funded by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Sterling Tucker, Council Chairman

Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember

May 28, 1975

Concrete ramp and railing at the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Street entrance

Since January I have discovered anew each day how difficult it is for anyone handicapped to get in and out of the District building. The building is actually hazardous to anyone with a physical disability.

I believe Bob Williams arranged for the wooden ramps to be placed at the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Street entrance. However, these have proved to be completely inadequate and actually dangerous (very slippery) during wet weather. They are either not in place when needed or they are not kept securely against the steps so that a person confined to a wheelchair cannot successfully negotiate the steep grade with any feeling of safety. The angle of the ramp also prevents a wheelchair user from entering without assistance. Fortunately, I can usually enter the building with help from my staff or my family, but I am sure this is not true with many people who have handicaps as severe or more severe than mine.

A month or so ago my wife talked with Bob Williams and suggested that the existing cement steps be replaced with a concrete ramp and a center railing at that one entrance. The heavy doors, which also act as a block to physically handicapped and older people, should be made automatic -- similar to the Post Office doors at 12th and Pennsylvania. I have heard nothing on this project during the last few weeks and I would like to know if any progress has been made, specifically:

- 1. What meetings have been held with D.C. Government officials to discuss this proposed change?
2. What are the problems involved in making this change -- budget, architectural, security, space?
3. How long will it take to make the change once the money is approved?

Shelton Tucker, Council Chairman

John W. Robson, Councilmember

May 28, 1975

Concrete ramp and railing at the 13 1/2 Street entrance

Since January I have discovered that each day how difficult it is for anyone handicapped to get in and out of the library building. The building is actually hazardous to anyone with a physical disability.

I believe Bob Williams arranged for the wooden ramps to be placed at the 13 1/2 Street entrance. However, these have proved to be completely inadequate and actually dangerous (very slippery) during wet weather. They are either not in place when needed or they are not kept securely against the steps so that a person confined to a wheelchair cannot ascend safely. The steps are steep grade with very little of safety. The angle of the ramp also prevents a wheelchair user from entering without assistance. Fortunately, I can usually enter the building with help from my staff or my family, but I am sure this is not true with many people who have handicaps as severe or more severe than mine.

A month or so ago my wife talked with Bob Williams and suggested that the existing cement steps be replaced with a concrete ramp and a concrete railing at that one entrance. The heavy doors, which also act as a block to physically handicapped and older people, should be made automatic similar to the Post Office doors at 12th and Pennsylvania. I have heard nothing on this project during the last few weeks and I would like to know if any progress has been made, specifically.

What meetings have been held with D.C. Government officials to discuss this proposed change?

What are the problems involved in making this change -- budget, architectural, security, space?

How long will it take to make the change once the money is approved?

Is there anything further that I can do to assist in this improvement? It is extremely important to the more than 50,000 handicapped individuals that live in the District who may never have an opportunity to get in and out of the building either to talk to the City Council Members or to solve problems related to their own needs. These people have physical handicaps other than blindness. Such a change would also help mothers with small children in strollers and persons who use canes or crutches.

Copy to:

Robert Williams, Council Secretary

January 22, 1975

Mr. Dwight S. Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Cropp:

I am sorry I was unable to attend the meeting of the Committee on Student Services and Community Involvement to consider "Proposed Guidelines for the Issuance of Free Bus Tokens".

Would you please have the Chairman of the Committee send me a brief summary of the proposed guidelines for Councilmember Julius Hobson's information.

Sincerely,

Paul S. Brown
Executive Assistant to
Councilmember at Large
Julius Hobson

LM:bhs

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 1-13-75

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

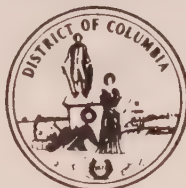
Sandy Brown: _____

*Sandy - did you attend -
short report for Julius/Lou?*

Lorraine McCottry _____

MEMO

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF EDUCATION



DATE: January 6, 1975

TO : Members of the Board of Education

FROM : Dwight S. Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D.S.C.", is written over the typed name and title of the sender.

SUBJECT : Meeting of Committee on Student Services and Community Involvement

The Chairman of the Committee on Student Services and Community Involvement has scheduled a meeting for Thursday, January 16, 1975, at 4:00 p.m., in the Presidential Building Board room to consider:

1. Proposed Guidelines for the Issuance of Free Bus Tokens

JEW:lr

cc: Superintendent
Principals
Organized Citizenry

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004



VIRGINIA MORRIS, PRESIDENT
JULIUS W. HOBSON, JR., VICE PRESIDENT
BETTIE G. BENJAMIN
THERMAN F. EVANS
ELIZABETH KANE
RAYMOND B. KEMP
HILDA HOWLAND M. MASON
CAROL L. SCHWARTZ
BARBARA LETT SIMMONS
WILLIAM W. TREANOR
JOHN E. WARREN

January 9, 1975

DWIGHT S. CROPP
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DAVID A. SPLITT
GENERAL COUNSEL

To the Organized Citizenry

From: Dwight S. Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "D. S. Cropp", is written over the typed name and title.

The regular stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held on January 22, 1975 at 7:30 p.m. at the Roosevelt Senior High School, 13th and Upshur Streets, N. W.

Your presence is welcomed. The tentative agenda follows:

AGENDA

- I. CALL TO ORDER.
- II. ANNOUNCEMENT OF A QUORUM
- III. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 - A. Submission of Minutes for Approval.
 - B. Communications for acknowledgment and filing
- IV. SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT
 - A. Matters Requiring Board Action
 1. Routine Items
 - B. For the Information of the Board
 1. Routine Matters

Continued on page 2 --

V. COMMITTEES

- A. Committee of the Whole on Personnel.
- B. Subcommittee on Adult Education, Career Development and Special Education - Dr. Evans, Chairman
- C. School Finance - Mr. Hobson, Jr., Chairman
 - 1. Subcommittee on Capital Improvements - Rev. Kemp, Chairman
- D. Nutrition, Physical Fitness and Health - Dr. Evans, Chairman
- E. Administrative Services - Mrs. Simmons, Chairman
- F. Board Operations, Rules and Policies - Mr. Treanor, Chairman
- G. Student Services and Community Involvement - Mr. Warren, Chairman
- H. Subcommittee on Early Childhood through Secondary Education - Mrs. Schwartz, Chairman

VI. MEMBERS' ITEMS.

VII. PRESIDENT

A. Announcements

- 1. The Installation and Organization Meeting of the Board will be held on Monday, January 27, 1975, at 11:30 a.m., in the Commerce Department Auditorium, located on 14th Street between E Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.
- 2. The Ward V Community Meeting of the Board will be held on Wednesday, February 5, 1975, at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Bettie Benjamin, the Ward V Representative, will Chair the meeting.

VIII. Adjournment.

Full

" TODAY'S PRISON PROBLEMS "

BY: Earl Robert Cephus, Sr.
January 23, 1975

What happens when the desire, the need, and the reality of freedom becomes so great, and so pressing that men are not only willing to kill, but die without hesitation to regain, not necessarily freedom, but the life they lived prior to their Penal Confinement? Today, society is faced with such a situation in Penal System's throughout the United States, and the answers to the question is constantly being made manifest, and with increasing tragedies in Penal System's throughout the United States.

Ten or twenty years ago this question would not have required an answer, and would not have posed as a threat to the well being of society, and it's Penal System's. Ten or twenty years ago incarcerated men excepted their incarceration passively as the consequences of their criminal deeds. But wisdom and knowledge are tremendous motivating elements, and the wisdom and knowledge of freedom, oppression, and of an oppressive system, obtained by black people in the past ten or twenty years, will not allow a black man of today's generation to except penal confinement as passively as in the past, and has instilled an ever increasing need, and desire for freedom.

The many truths manifested regarding an oppressive, unjust, and racist society has instilled in the young black generation an attitude wherein they feel strongly that the oppression, and the injustice suffered by them motivated their criminal acts, and their criminal acts are justified. So today, when a young black is confined as the result of criminal acts he becomes hostile, and rebel's against the "system" because he feels he has no right to be confined.

Of course the merits of such an attitude can be questioned, but I will make no attempt to do so here because it would serve no purpose to my point or in finding a solution. The fact of the matter is, such an attitude does exist, and rapidly becoming more aggressive, creating more tragedies in Penal Systems.

Society continues to demand that penal authorities maintain control of it's Penal Institutions, discipline, and security, but society fails to realize, and needs to understand that the situation in Penal System's is beyond the control of penal authorities, and the penal method's for dealing with such situations are no longer effective. The present situation in penal system's is not the result of poor security, poor discipline, or ineffective management. The situation results solely from increasing manifestations of an unjust, oppressive society, which has instilled a desire, even the need to rebel, and respond more aggressively than ever before. It is the result of a great mental, emotional, and spiritual awakening of black people, and it would appear from the aggressiveness that only death can put it to rest.

Whenever there is a riot, strike, or disturbance in a penal institution, more often than not the blame is put to poor security, poor discipline, or poor management, and always, poor conditions. While these conditions may very well exist, and maybe inspiring to the cause, they

Cont.

January 23, 1972

What happens when the desire, the need, and the reality of freedom are not met? In the United States, the answer is that the system of penal institutions, which is based on the idea of punishment, is not only failing to meet the needs of the society, but it is also creating a new reality of freedom for the black man. The system of penal institutions, which is based on the idea of punishment, is not only failing to meet the needs of the society, but it is also creating a new reality of freedom for the black man.

Ten or twenty years ago this question would not have required an answer, and would not have posed as a threat to the well being of society. But today's Penal System, Ten or twenty years ago and the men expected their incarceration passively as the consequence of their criminal deeds. But wisdom and knowledge are to men's motivation, and the wisdom and knowledge of freedom, oppression, and of an oppressive system, oppressed by black people in the past ten or twenty years, will not allow a black man of today's generation to accept penal confinement as passive as in the past, and has instilled an ever increasing need, and desire for freedom.

The many truths manifested regarding an oppressive, unjust, and racist society has instilled in the young black generation an attitude wherein they feel strongly that the oppression, and the injustice suffered by them motivated their criminal acts, and their criminal acts are justified. Today, when a young black is confined as the result of criminal acts he becomes hostile, and rebels against the "system" because he feels he has no right to be confined.

Of course the motto of such an attitude can be questioned, but I will make no attempt to do so here because it would serve no purpose to my point or in finding a solution. The fact of the matter is, such an attitude does exist, and rapidly becoming more aggressive, creating more tragedies in Penal Systems.

Society continues to demand that penal authorities maintain control of the Penal Institutions, discipline, and security, but society fails to realize, and needs to understand that the situation in Penal Systems is beyond the control of penal authorities, and the penal methods for dealing with such situations are no longer effective. The present situation in Penal Systems is not the result of poor security, poor discipline, or ineffective management. The situation results solely from increasing manifestations of an unjust, oppressive society, which has instilled a desire, even the need to rebel, and respond more aggressively than ever before. It is the result of a great mental, emotional, and spiritual awakening of black people, and it would appear from the progress that only death can put it to rest.

Whenever there is a riot, strike, or disturbance in a penal institution, more often than not the blame is put to poor security, poor discipline, or poor management, and always, poor conditions. While these conditions may very well exist, and maybe leading to the cause, they

are not, in fact, the cause of a riot, strike, escape, or a disturbance. The logic of this theory lies in the fact that in years gone by security, living conditions, and penal methods were much worse than they are today in Penal Systems, yet, there were less riots, strikes, and fewer escapes.

My point thus far is; society needs to understand, and acknowledge the true causes of the tragic situations taking place in its Penal System's before seeking, as usual, a solution to the effects of the situation rather than the causes. Yes, there is a solution, a positive solution, but as always the issue is whether society is ready and willing to accept it, but then from all indications society has no choice if it wishes to deal effectively with the existing situation.

A twenty year old black man is arrested, and convicted for armed robbery and murder, and is sentenced to life in prison. Consider first of all that this young black man is already "anti-system", and has no faith in the criminal justice system, but then why should he? Subsequently he is sent to a penal institution to serve his sentence, life. If he has never been confined before his first few months are devoted to becoming "adjusted". If he has been confined before, he immediately gets back into the "swing" of things. His awareness expands, and his mind explores as never before because his new environment demands it. He misses the life he lived prior to penal confinement, and those he loved. He exhausts all his legal remedies without success, and his resentment toward the "system" increases. The need and the desire to return to the life he lived, and those he loved increases. His dreams are constant, but hope, there is none, because he realizes that there is nothing to hope for from a system that confined him, and in time he realizes that if there is to be hope, he himself must establish it.

The point here is; what can penal officials say or do to inspire this young man not to be hostile, and be passive? Of course they could punish him by placing him in isolation, or taking some privileges from him, but these acts serve no purpose as penal officials will concur. So, in effect there is nothing penal officials can do to force him to be content with a life sentence, because he is not mentally, and emotionally equipped to do so, but then who is?

As the old phrase goes "where there is a will there is a way", and it is the will that gives birth to the way, and if an incarcerated man has the will, he is going to find away out, and by any means available to him, because he has been forced to feel that even death is worth a chance at freedom.

It would appear therefore that if society isn't ready to abolish its prison systems, the best solution is to provide hope for incarcerated men like the one that has been described. Without question, the furlough program in penal systems throughout the United States is the greatest element of hope that can be given by penal officials, and the hope that it instills makes an incarcerated man mentally, emotionally able to "cope" with his prison environment.

Of course a man serving a life sentence can't have furloughs for the rest of his life, so penal authorities should be able to return him to the community at such a time they feel he should be returned.

and not, in fact, the cause of a riot, strike, escape, or a disturbance. The logic of this theory lies in the fact that in years gone by security, living conditions, and mental methods were much worse than they are today in penal systems, yet, there were less riots, strikes, and fewer escapes.

My point then is: society needs to understand, and acknowledge the true causes of the tragic situations taking place in its penal system's before seeking, as usual, a solution to the effects of the situation rather than the causes. Yes, there is a solution, a positive solution, but not always the issue is whether society is ready and willing to accept it, but from all indications society has no choice if it wishes to deal effectively with the existing situation.

A twenty year old black man is arrested, and convicted for armed robbery and murder, and is sentenced to life in prison. Consider first of all that this young black man is already "anti-system", and has no faith in the criminal justice system, but then why should he? Subsequently he is sent to a penal institution to serve his sentence, life. If he has never been confined before his first few months are devoted to becoming "penalized". If he has been confined before, he immediately gets back into the "law", as it were. His awareness expands, and his mind explores as never before because his new environment demands it. He misses the life he lived prior to penal confinement, and hence he rebels. He exhausts all his legal remedies with no success, and his resentment toward the "system" increases. The need and the desire to return to the life he lived, and the way he loved freedom, his democratic constant, but here, there is none, because the realities that he is obtaining to have for from a system that confined him, and in time he realizes that if there is to be hope, he himself must establish it.

The point now is: what can penal officials say or do to insure this young man that he be hostile, and be passive? Of course they could punish him by placing him in isolation, or taking some priviledges from him, but these serve no purpose as penal officials will consent. So, in effect there is nothing penal officials can do to force him to be content with a life sentence, because he is not mentally, and emotionally equipped to do so, but then who is?

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It would appear therefore that if society isn't ready to abolish its prison systems, the best solution is to provide hope for incarcerated men like the one that has been described. Without question, the furthest dream in penal systems throughout the United States is the greatest element of hope that can be given by penal officials, and the hope that it instills makes an incarcerated man mentally, emotionally able to "cope" with his

Of course a man serving a life sentence can't have furthurs for the rest of his life, so penal authorities should be able to return him to the community at such a time they feel he should be returned.

THREE

In essence, the furlough programs in penal system's "must" become an effective method of hope.

NOTE:

Earl Robert Cephus, the Author of this essay is a Resident of the Lorton Correctional Complex, Central Facility, and the Chairman of the Youth Guidance Council

In answer, the following response is given: "The system is a 'best' system in an effective method of repair."

NOTE:

For the purpose of the report, the system of this case is a Resident of the
trial facility, and the Chairman
of the Youth Conference Council

RECEIVED
SEP - 1961
J. Edgar Hoover

RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO
BOX 25
LORTON, VIRGINIA
22079

Mr. Julious Hobson, Sr. Councilman
District of Columbia City Council
District Building
14th E St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

February 3, 1975

Deans Edgar S. and Jean C. Cahn
Antioch School of Law
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Edgar and Jean:

Please accept my apology for Tina and I not attending
the reception on Sunday, January 19th.

I am certainly sorry to have missed the opportunity to
meet with you and the other faculty members.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius Hobson

ANTIOCH SCHOOL OF LAW

1624 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

202/265-9500

TO: ABA Inspection Team
Dean Joseph R. Julin, Chairman
Professor James P. White
Professor Henry Ramsey, Jr.
Professor Jane L. Hammond

FROM: Anne Isikoff, Administrative Assistant
Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn

RE: Your schedule for site visit to Antioch School of Law,
January 19-22, 1975.

*Louaine -
Julius did
not attend
- he really
should send
letter of
regret - ask
him. JH*

Sunday, Jan. 19

8:30 - 10:30 p.m. Reception (Meyer House Board Room, 1624
Crescent Place, N.W.):
Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn
Dr. Francis H. Heller and Dean William
R. Hazzard (North Central Accreditation
(NCA) team)
John Cummiskey (Chairman, Board of Visitors)
Benjamin and Jane Thompson (Benjamin
Thompson & Associates, Inc., Cambridge,
Massachusetts)
Full-time Faculty
Adjunct Faculty
Nina Small (Assistant Dean for Financial
Affairs)
Jane Couch (Director of Development)
Sally Begley (Director of Admissions)

Monday, Jan. 20

8:00 - 8:45 a.m. Breakfast meeting (Embassy Row Hotel, 2015
Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.):
Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn
John Cummiskey

9:00 - 9:45 a.m. Meeting in Deans' conference room (Warder-Totten
Building, 2633 16th Street, N.W.):
Dr. Francis Heller
Dean William Hazzard
President James Dixon
Vice President and Provost Morris Keeton
John Cummiskey

- 10:00 - 10:45 a.m. Site report and presentation by Benjamin Thompson (Meyer House Board Room):
 Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn
 Board of Visitors:
 John Cumiskey
 Edward Bell
 David Blum
 Glenn Carr
 Arthur Charpentier
 David Ginsburg
 Robert Herzstein
 Grace Olivarez
 Normand Poirier
 R. Sargent Shriver
 Dr. Francis Heller
 Dean William Hazzard
 James Dixon
 Morris Keeton
 Jane Thompson
 Paul Porter (senior partner, Arnold & Porter)
 Willie Hardy (Chairman of Client Advisory Council)
 James Kunen (President, Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation)
 Francis Stevens (Director of Clinical Affairs and Support Services)
 Nathan Paulson (Associate Dean)
 Nina Small
 Jane Couch
 Sally Begley
 Elisabeth Jackson (Acting Librarian)
- *10:15 - 12:15 p.m. Private Law & Remedies (Course #104), room 101:
 Attorney/Professor Terence Anderson
- 11:00 - 12:30 p.m. Board of Visitors executive session (Meyer House):
 invited -- Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn
 James White
 James Dixon
 Paul Porter
 Willie Hardy
 Nina Small
 Jane Couch
- 11:00 - 12:00 noon Library tour (Meyer House and Warder-Totten Buildings):
 Richard Julin
 Jane Hammond
 Dr. Francis Heller
 Dean William Hazzard
 Morris Keeton
 George Strait (Library Consultant)
 Elisabeth Jackson

- 11:00 - 12:00 noon Clinical program tour (Warder-Totten Building) led by Attorney/Professor John Sizemore:
invited -- Professor Henry Ramsey
- 12:30 - 2:00 p.m. Lunch (Meyer House Board Room):
Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn
Board of Visitors
Dr. Francis Heller
Dean William Hazzard
Paul Porter
Benjamin Thompson
Jane Thompson
Willie Hardy
Nathan Paulson
Francis Stevens
George Strait
Nina Small
Terence Anderson (Head, Private Law Division)
Dewey Jones (Head, Special Litigation Division)
John Sizemore (Head, Public Law Division)
Daniel Seikaly (Head, Criminal Law Division)
Jane Couch
Elisabeth Jackson
Sally Begley
- *1:00 - 2:15 p.m. Advanced Housing (Course #219), room 219:
Associate Professors Florence Roisman
and Arnold Sternberg
- *1:00 - 2:45 p.m. Lawyering Process (Course #105), room 101:
Attorney/Professor Sharon Dixon
- 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. Legal Technician Program (room 221):
Attorney/Professor William Statsky,
Director
Justine Fischer, Assistant Director
Legal Technician Students
- *2:00 - 4:15 p.m. Visits with Faculty:
2:00 - 2:30 Attorney/Professor Alice Popkin, room 307
2:35 - 3:05 Clinical Fellow Peter Loewenberg, room 216
3:10 - 3:40 Attorney/Professor Daniel Seikaly, room 337
3:45 - 4:15 Attorney/Professor Francis Stevens, room 202

- 4:15 - 4:30 p.m. Professional Boards briefing (room 502):
 Attorney/Professor Frank Munger
 Consultant Russell Cort
 Dr. Francis Heller
 Dean William Hazzard
- 4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Professional Boards (rooms 301, 302, 304, 418, 505, and 506)
- 7:00 - 10:00 p.m. Buffet dinner at Deans' home (5500 39th Street, N.W.):
 Normand Poirier (Board of Visitors member)
 Dr. Francis Heller
 Dean William Hazzard
 Attorney/Professor Alice Popkin
 Attorney/Professor Terence Anderson
 Attorney/Professor Dewey Jones
 Attorney/Professor Burton Wechsler
 Clinical Fellow Mary Pike
 Adjunct Professor Fred Emery
 Adjunct Professor Jerome Weiss

Tuesday, Jan. 21


- 9:00 - 10:00 a.m. Professional Boards (rooms 301, 302, 304, 418, 505, and 506)
- *9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Business Problems Seminar (Course #210), room 219:
 Adjunct Professor Jerome Weiss
- *9:00 - 12:00 noon Visits with Faculty:
 9:00 - 9:25 Attorney/Professor William Statsky, room 339
 9:30 - 9:55 Attorney/Professor Sharon Dixon, room 315
 10:00 -10:25 Attorney/Professor Terence Anderson, room 332
 10:30 -10:55 Attorney/Professor John McCreery, room 209
 11:00 -11:25 Clinical Instructor Robert Ford, room 319
 11:30 -12:00 Clinical Instructor Michael Diamond, room 208
- 12:00 - 1:30 p.m. Lunch with 2nd year students
- 1:30 - 2:00 p.m. A principal focus of 3rd year curriculum (room 336):
 Frank Munger, Thesis Program Director
 Thesis Program Board members:
 Burton Wechsler
 Terence Anderson
 John McCreery
 Michael Diamond
 Alice Popkin

- *2:00 - 3:00 p.m. Grand Rounds (room 219):
Attorney/Professor Susan Chalker
- *3:00 - 5:30 p.m. Advanced Family Law (Course #220), room 336:
Attorney/Professor Sharon Dixon
- *3:30 - 5:00 p.m. Public Law (Course #106), room 101:
Attorney/Professor Burton Wechsler
- *4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Professional Boards (rooms 301, 302, 304,
418, 505, and 506)
- *5:30 - 6:30 p.m. Professional Boards (room 213)
- *7:00 - 10:00 p.m. Professional Boards working dinner (room 219)
- *7:00 - 8:30 p.m. National Goals (Course #200, Section A),
room 220:
Deans Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn

Wednesday, Jan. 22

- *8:00 - 10:30 a.m. Taxation II (Course #311), room 219:
Special Lecturers Stuart Seigel and
Lester Fant
- *9:00 - 11:00 a.m. Visits with Faculty:
9:00 - 9:25 Attorney/Professor John
Sizemore, room 201
9:30 - 9:55 Clinical Instructor Al
Daniel, room 329
10:00 - 10:25 Attorney/Professor Dewey
Jones, room 402
10:30 - 10:55 Attorney/Professor Burton
Wechsler, room 401
- *9:30 - 10:00 a.m. Professional Boards (room 213)
- *10:00 - 11:30 a.m. Professional Boards (rooms 301, 302, 304,
418, 505, and 506)
- *10:15 - 12:30 p.m. Private Law & Remedies (Course #104),
room 101:
Attorney/Professor Terence Anderson
- 11:00 - 12:00 noon Meeting in Deans' conference room:
James Dixon
Morris Keeton
- 12:30 - 2:00 p.m. Lunch and exit interview with Deans
(Deans' conference room)
- Adjourn to room 406 to prepare report

*Optional: ABA and NCA team members are invited to attend.



an invitation



GREETING CARDS, INC.

© Drawing Board Greeting Cards, Inc. Dallas, Texas. Made in U.S.A.

Artist: Bill McLauchlan

21-048

Please send
late regret if
Julius agrees

You are cordially invited for
a Reception to meet members
of accreditation inspection teams

Date 19 January 1975

Time 8:30 - 10:30 a.m.

Place Anshel School of Law
1624 Crescent Place, NW
Neybor House Board Room

Edgar S. and Jean Campos Cohen, Secs

February 21, 1975

Dear Mrs. Chisholm:

Honorable Shirley Chisholm
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 21, 1975

Dear Mrs. Collins:

Honorable Cardiss Collins
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 26, 1975

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

February 27, 1975

Honorable Maurice Cullinane
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080
Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief Cullinane:

Enclosed is a letter from Kimberly Eggleston concerning his application for the Cadet Program with the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C.

I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary, on the status of his application.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

cc: Kimberly Eggleston
Enclosures

Michael A. Proctor, M. D.
Orthopedic Surgery

1603 Rhode Island Ave., N.E.
Washington, D. C.
20018

February 20, 1975

RE: Kimberly Eggleston

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I had the opportunity to examine Mr. Eggleston on February 14, 1975, for Orthopedic evaluation specifically to a right knee problem of four years ago.

Past Orthopedic History:

This 17 year old patient has a history of an injury to his right knee at the age of 8 years old. This was sustained while playing football at school. He was treated by his family doctor for a painful right knee, which the patient states was swollen at the time. From the age of 8 until 13 the patient had no complaints referable to his right knee; however, at the age of 13, increasing sports activities, the patient noted that he had intermittent pain and swelling in his right knee. He was seen by Dr. Charles Epps for evaluation of the right knee and after Orthopedic consultation, the patient was admitted to the hospital and Dr. Epps performed surgery on the patient's right knee in April 1970. At that time, the patient indicates that a loose body was removed from the knee joint. Following surgery he had no problems and his clinical course in the last four years has been normal without pain, swelling or problems referable to the right knee. The patient states that since 1970, he has been active in intermural and in competitive high school sports as well as involvement in amateur ballet and aerobics dance without restrictions.

Chief Complaint:

At this time, the patient has no complaints referable to knees, muscles or other joints.

Physical Examination:

On examination, this is a well developed, well built, asthenic male in no distress. He stands 6 feet 2 inches, weighs 170 lbs., has good posture and a normal gait. Examination of his head, ears, nose and throat were within normal limits. He has normal vision and his extra ocular motion is within normal limits. His pupils are equal and react to light. Examination of the neck was normal. He had full range of motion with no restrictions. His upper extremities were muscular with full range of motion of all of the major joints as well as the small joints in the hand. His dependent reflexes were normal bilaterally. There were no vascular deficits in the upper extremities. The patient's thorax and abdomen were within normal limits. His chest is normal with no abnormal curves and he had range of motion in all spheres. Examination of both hips are within normal limits with full range of motion. There is no evidence of muscular atrophy. His quadriceps are strong on both sides and strong. Examination of the patient's right knee, which is a 9 cm. x 1.5 cm. scar on the medial aspect of the right knee, shows full extension to 0 degrees and flexes to 135 degrees in both the right and left knees without restriction and without pain. The spring sign was negative bilaterally. There was a negative McMurray's and a negative Appleby test bilaterally. The patient has full patella stability bilaterally. The apprehension test was bilaterally negative. The only painful finding on the examination of the knees was a none painful mild irritation in both patella upon patella femoral compression. There was no laxity or lateral instability in either knee. There was negative extension lag bilaterally. The knee jerk was +2 bilaterally and equal. The ankle jerk was +2 brisk and equal. Very prominent peripheral pulses were present and full bilaterally. The patient's blood pressure was normal. He was able to deep knee bend fully without pain or restriction and had a normal gait.

X-ray Examination:

Multiple views of the right knee failed to demonstrate any evidence of degenerative joint disease or osteoarthritis. Both joint surfaces were well maintained. The articular surfaces were smooth and did not exhibit ossification or degenerative changes. The intercondylar notch was within normal limits. The joint space was normal and the lateral view of the right knee did demonstrate a small cystic lesion on the anterior posterior aspect of the right patella. There was no evidence of a roughened area at this place nor was there evidence of intra-articular degenerative changes from the cystic area.

Impression:

Old osteochondritis dissecans as revealed by the cystic area on the posterior superior aspect of the right patella.

Comment:

This 17 year old patient has no restriction in motion, has no instability and no complaints in his right knee for the last four years, has had no evidence of locking, giving away or swelling in the right knee since his surgery in April 1970. From the history of the patient, I can only imply that he had had a case of osteochondritis dissecans with a loose body which was removed at surgery in April 1970.

The only positive finding on physical examination was the presence of mild bilateral crepitus on patella femoral compression; however, it should be noted that this was not painful and is a normal finding on random examination of many patients and cannot be interpreted as being evidence of present degenerative disease.

In light of this patient's physical condition, his absence of degenerative changes on x-ray, the absence of any clinical history indicating a history of knee pathology in the last four years, my impression is that this patient should be able to perform any activities or duties of a physical nature required of him as a recruit or participant in a training program associated with the police department or as a member of the police force.

If I can be of any further help in evaluating this patient or provide additional information, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Michael A. Proctor, M. D.

— Jules ~~Hosbert~~ ^{Hosbert}
NAY DEAN WINTERS
638 - 2223 72

6TH FLOOR
SANDY BROWN
MITCHELL



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

February 27, 1975

Honorable Maurice Cullinane
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080
Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001 .

Dear Chief Cullinane:

Enclosed is a letter from Kimberly Eggleston concerning his application for the Cadet Program with the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C.

I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary, on the status of his application.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

cc: Kimberly Eggleston
Enclosures

February 26, 1975

Kimberly Eggleston
6304 Kennedy St.
Riverdale, MD 208040

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of
Columbia
District Bldg.
14th and E Streets
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Sir:

My name is Kimberly Eggleston. I have applied for the Cadet Program within the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C.. I have passed all the mental aptitude tests satisfactorily. However, I failed to meet the physical qualifications because of an injury to my right knee suffered over ten years ago.

I do not feel that this injury will in any way impair my performance as a cadet trainee for the Police Force or that it will interfere with my duties as a police officer. The knee has completely healed and I have had no trouble with it over the years. In addition there is no way to say for sure that such a knee injury will result in arthritis of the joint. Attached is a copy of the medical report written by Dr. Michael A. Proctor certifying that the old injury to my right knee will not interfere in any way with my performance as a police officer.

Would you please look into this matter for me since it is very important that I at least get the chance to go through the police cadet training program and go on to become a police officer.

Sincerely



Kimberly Eggleston

Michael A. Proctor, M. D.
Orthopedic Surgery

1603 Rhode Island Ave., N.E.
Washington, D. C.
20018

February 20, 1975

RE: Mr. Eggleston

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I had the opportunity to examine Mr. Eggleston on February 14, 1975, for Orthopedic evaluation specifically to a right knee problem of four years age.

Past Orthopedic History:

This 17 year old patient has a history of an injury to his right knee at the age of 8 years old. This was sustained while playing football at school. He was treated by his family doctor for a patellar right knee, which the patient states was swollen at the time. From the age of 8 until 13 the patient had no complaints referable to his right knee; however, at the age of 13, increasing sports participation, the patient noted that he had intermittent pain and swelling in his right knee. He was seen by Dr. Charles Daps for evaluation of the right knee and after Orthopedic consultation, the patient was referred to the hospital and Dr. Daps performed surgery on the patellar right knee in April 1970. At that time, the patient indicated that a loose body was removed from the knee joint. Following surgery he had no problems and his clinical course in the last four years has been normal without any swelling or problems referable to the right knee. The patient states that since 1970, he has been active in intermural and in competitive high school sports as well as involvement in amateur ballroom and square dance without restrictions.

Chief Complaints:

At this time, the patient has no complaints referable to knees, muscles or other joints.

Physical Examination:

On examination, this is a well developed male with no evidence of systemic disease. He stands 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, has good posture and a normal gait. Examination of the head, neck, and chest were within normal limits. The heart and lungs were normal and his extraocular motion is within normal limits. His vision is equal and reacts to light. Examination of the upper extremities showed full range of motion with no restrictions. His wrists and elbows were normal with full range of motion of all of the joints. His fingers and thumb of the right hand were normal. His dependent vessels were normal. There were no vascular deficits in the upper extremities. The patient's thorax and abdomen were within normal limits. His back is normal with no abnormal curves and he had range of motion in all planes. Examination of both hips are within normal limits with full range of motion. There is no evidence of muscular atrophy. His quadriceps are equal on both sides and strong. Examination of the patellofemoral joint showed a 9 cm x 1.5 cm nodule on the medial aspect of the patella. The knee was in full extension to 0 degrees and flexion to 135 degrees in both the right and left knees without restriction and without pain. The patellar reflex was negative bilaterally. There was a negative Hoffman's and a negative Babinski's bilaterally. The patient has full plantar and lateral plantar reflexes. The apprehension test was bilaterally negative. The only positive finding on the examination of the knees was a nodule on the medial aspect of the patella upon patella femoral compression. There was no tenderness or instability in either knee. There was no effusion in either knee. The knee joint was 42 by 42 cm bilaterally. The ankle joint was 42 by 42 cm bilaterally. Very prominent varicose veins were present and full bilaterally. The patient's gait was normal. He was able to deep knee bend fully without pain or restriction and had a normal gait.

X-ray Examination:

Multiple views of the right knee failed to demonstrate any evidence of degenerative joint disease or osteoarthritis. Both joint surfaces were well maintained. The articular surfaces were smooth and did not exhibit erosion or degenerative changes. The patellofemoral notch was within normal limits. The joint space was normal and the lateral view of the right knee did demonstrate a small cystic lesion on the anterior aspect of the right patella. There was no evidence of a roughened area at this place nor was there evidence of extensive bony degenerative changes from the cystic area.

Impression:

Old osteochondritis dissecans as revealed by the cystic area on the posterior superior aspect of the right patella.

Comments:

This 17 year old patient has no restriction in motion, no instability, and no complaints in his right knee for the last 12 years, has had no evidence of locking, giving away or swelling in the right knee since his surgery in April 1970. From the history of the patient, I can only imply that he had had a case of osteochondritis dissecans with a loose body which was removed at surgery in April 1970.

The only positive finding on physical examination was the presence of mild bilateral crepitus on patella femoral compression; however, it should be noted that this was not painful and is a normal finding on random examination of many patients and cannot be interpreted as being evidence of present degenerative disease.

In light of this patient's physical condition, his absence of degenerative changes on x-ray, the absence of any clinical history indicating a history of knee pathology in the last four years, my impression is that this patient should be able to perform any activities or duties of a physical nature required of him as a recruit or participant in a training program associated with the police department service or as a member of the police force.

If I can be of any further help in evaluating this patient or provide additional information, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Michael A. Proctor, M. D.

Hansen
- Jules Hossbert
NAY DEAN WINTERS
638 - 2223 72

MITCHELL

6TH FLOOR
SANDY BRACK



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

February 27, 1975

Honorable Maurice Cullinane
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080
Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief Cullinane:

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I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary, on the status of his application.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

cc: Kimberly Eggleston
Enclosures

February 26, 1975

Kimberly Eggleston
6304 Kennedy St.
Riverdale, MD 208040

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of
Columbia
District Bldg.
14th and E Streets
Washington, D.C. 20004

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I do not feel that this injury will in any way impair my performance as a cadet trainee for the Police Force or that it will interfere with my duties as a police officer. The knee has completely healed and I have had no trouble with it over the years. In addition there is no way to say for sure that such a knee injury will result in arthritis of the joint. Attached is a copy of the medical report written by Dr. Michael A. Proctor certifying that the old injury to my right knee will not interfere in any way with my performance as a police officer.

Would you please look into this matter for me since it is very important that I at least get the chance to go through the police cadet training program and go on to become a police officer.

Sincerely



Kimberly Eggleston

Michael A. Proctor, M. D.
Orthopedic Surgery

1603 Rhode Island Ave., N.E.
Washington, D. C.
20018

February 20, 1975

RE: Kimberly Eggleston

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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Past Orthopedic History:

This 17 year old patient has a history of an injury to his right knee at the age of 8 years old. This was sustained while playing football at school. He was treated by his family doctor for a painful right knee, which the patient states was swollen at the time. From the age of 8 until 13 the patient had no complaints referable to his right knee; however, at the age of 13, increasing sports participation, the patient noted that he had intermittent pain and swelling in his right knee. He was seen by Dr. Charles Epps for evaluation of the right knee and after Orthopedic consultation, the patient was admitted to the hospital and Dr. Epps performed surgery on the right knee in April 1970. At that time, the patient indicated that a loose body was removed from the knee joint. Following surgery he had no problems and his clinical course in the last four years has been normal without pain, swelling or problems referable to the right knee. The patient states that since 1970, he has been active in intermural and in competitive high school sports as well as involvement in amateur ballet to include dance without restrictions.

Chief Complaint:

At this time, the patient has no complaints referable to knees, ankles or other joints.

Physical Examination:

On examination, this is a well developed, well
athletic male in no distress. He stands 6 feet 2 inches tall,
has good posture and a normal gait. Examination of the
neck, head and throat were within normal limits. The
and his extraocular motion is within normal limits. Vision
equal and react to light. Examination of the eyes showed
full range of motion with no restrictions. His upper
muscular with full range of motion of all of the joints
the small joints in the hand. His dependent reflexes were
laterally. There were no vascular deficits in the upper
patient's thorax and abdomen were within normal limits. His
with no abnormal curves and he had range of motion in all
motion of both hips are within normal limits with full
There is no evidence of muscular atrophy. His quadriceps
both sides and strong. Examination of the patella
a 9 cm. x 3.5 cm. from the medial aspect of the
full extension to 0 degrees and flexes to 135 degrees in both the right
and left knees without restriction and without pain. The
was negative bilaterally. There was a negative Halloway's and a negative
Applap test bilaterally. The patient has full passive and active
The apprehension test was bilaterally negative. The only
on the examination of the knees was a non-painful effusion in both
patient's non-painful forward expression. There was no
instability in either knee. There was no laxity in
drawn laterally. The knee joint was 42 lb. The
The ankle joint was 42 lb. and equal. Very prominent
pulses were present and full bilaterally. The patient's
gait was normal. He was able to deep knee bend fully without pain or
restriction and had a normal gait.

X-ray Examination:

Multiple views of the right knee failed to demonstrate any
evidence of degenerative joint disease or osteoarthritis. Both joints
and did not exhibit chondrocalcinosis. The articular surface was smooth
and did not exhibit chondrocalcinosis or degenerative changes. The lateral
notch was within normal limits. The joint space was normal and the lateral
view of the right knee did demonstrate a small cystic area on the anterior
posterior aspect of the right patella. There was no evidence of a
roughened area at this place nor was there evidence of fracture. No
degenerative changes from the cystic area.

Impression:

Old osteochondritis dissecans as revealed by the cystic area on the posterior superior aspect of the right patella.

Comments:

This 27 year old patient has no restriction in motion, no instability, and no complaints in his right knee for the past four years, has had no evidence of locking, giving away or swelling in the right knee since his surgery in April 1970. From the history of the patient, I can only imply that he had had a case of osteochondritis dissecans with a loose body which was removed at surgery in April 1970.

The only positive finding on physical examination was the presence of mild bilateral crepitus on patella femoral compression; however, it should be noted that this was not painful and is a normal finding on random examination of many patients and cannot be interpreted as being evidence of present degenerative changes.

In light of this patient's physical condition, the absence of degenerative changes on x-ray, the absence of any history of trauma, a history of knee pathology in the lower extremities, it can be that this patient should be able to perform any physical or athletic activity required of him. He should continue to participate in a training program associated with the police force as a member of the police force.

If I can be of any further help in evaluating this patient or provide additional information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely yours,

Michael A. Proctor, II, D.

— Jules Hossert
NAY DEAN WINTERS
638 - 2223 72

MITCHELL

6TH FLOOR
SANDY BROOK

April 1, 1975

Mr. Fred Czarra
4314 Cross Country Drive
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

Dear Mr. Czarra:

Enclosed is the form granting use of Mr. Hobson's
copyrighted materials in your book Censorship in America:
Necessary Evil or Dangerous Infringement Upon Our Liberty,
as requested.

Sincerely,

Paul S. Brown
Executive Assistant

Enclosure

4314 Cross Country Drive
Ellicott City, Md. 21043
~~September 11, 1974~~

February 27, 1975.

Sandy

*Sandy - we should probably
have sent this forward
earlier.*

Dear Sir:

We are requesting the use of some of your copyrighted materials to include in an issues book on censorship to be used in high schools. The title of our issues book is Censorship in America: Necessary Evil or Dangerous Infringement Upon Our Liberty. This book will be one of several that will supplement a text on American Government by Jack Fraenkel.

It is our hope that our efforts will help to inform students with many views and opinions concerning censorship in the areas of national security, the media, and obscenity.

We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as it is convenient. Thank you for any consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Fred Czarra

Fred Czarra

Joseph Heaps

Joseph Heaps

*P.S. We would appreciate hearing as soon as possible
since the book is ready to go to composition.*

Gentlemen:

In our book on American Government for Secondary Schools, scheduled for publication by Allyn and Bacon, Inc. in 1975, we should like to include the following material (from your publication), Julius Hobson, The Damned Information beginning with "The following suggestions are keyed..." (p. 9) and ending with "information used to initiate Hobson v. Hansen and also Hobson v. Hampton." (p. 10)

We are requesting permission for North American distribution rights in English for this and future editions and revision.

A release form is given below for your convenience. Please note that we have indicated the proposed credit line. You may sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter.

Upon publication of the text Allyn and Bacon will probably receive requests from non-profit organizations to make special edition; for example, Braille editions, large type editions, etc., for use by blind or partially-sighted students. We would therefore appreciate an extension of your permission to cover such additional use of this material. This extension will result in a saving of time and expense to all concerned. Please be assured that your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Your consideration of this request at your earliest convenience will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Frederick G. Gann Joseph H. Gann

We grant the permission requested on the terms stated in this letter.

CREDIT LINE TO BE USED:

Date

3/30/75

By

Julius W. Hobson
Council Member at Large
D.C. City Council

Czarra
4314 Cross Country dr.
Ellicott City 21043



THE HONORABLE Julius W. Hobson
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th and E. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004.

April 14, 1975

Mrs. Dolores M. Chambers
President
Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club
2031 Brooks Drive, Apartment 817
Suitland, Maryland 20028

Dear Mrs. Chambers:

I regret that my schedule will not permit me to attend the Home Rule Festival and Fifteenth Anniversary of the Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club on May 31, 1975.

Thank you for inviting me to share this occasion.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



Pls regret

Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club

2031 Brooks Drive Apt. 817

Suitland, Maryland 20028

March 12, 1975

Mrs. Dolores M. Chambers
President

Mrs. Marie W. Haywood
1st Vice-President

Mrs. Gloria L. Davidson
2nd Vice-President

Mrs. Marnette A. Jackson
Treasurer

Mrs. Lillian E. K. Manson
Recording Secretary

Mrs. E. Corinne Goffney
Corresponding Secretary

Ms. Hilda W. Lucy
Financial Secretary

Ms. Ida T. Willis
Parliamentarian

Ms. Gladys E. Evans
Chaplain

Mrs. Eloise S. Turner
Member-at-Large

Mrs. Ursula Holmes
Member-at-Large

Mrs. Cornelia Brown
Member-at-Large

Councilman Julius Hobson, Sr.
901 6th Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In May of this year the Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club (MWDC) will celebrate its fifteenth year of political involvement and community service to Metropolitan Washington. We are proud of these years which included active participation in the struggle for Home Rule.

Because you, too, Mr. Hobson, have made history this year by being one of the first to be elected to the District of Columbia Government in one hundred years, we would be pleased to have you and your guest as our special guests on May 31, at the Sheraton Park Hotel for the Home Rule Festival and Fifteenth Anniversary of MWDC. We are pleased to have Council Chairman Sterling Tucker as honorary chairman of this affair.

All proceeds will benefit the Howard University Political Science Scholarship Fund which the MWDC started in June of 1974 with an initial donation of over \$5,000. Currently our aim is to increase this amount to \$30,000 within the next few years. The fund is administered by the University and was set up to aid political science majors in whatever way needed.

Some of our **other** endeavors over the past fifteen years are listed in the enclosed souvenir program of one of our previous affairs. The history portion on page 2 will familiarize you with our organization.

Your presence will certainly add to the theme of our affair. In addition, you will have the opportunity to meet your constituents as well as have an enjoyable evening for a worthy cause.

May we have your acceptance in writing as soon as possible. Details of the celebration will be forwarded to you upon your favorable reply.

Very truly yours,

Dolores M. Chambers

Dolores M. Chambers, President

Enclosure

M
W
D
C

"Black Firsts"
Phase Two



The Shoreham Hotel

Washington, D.C.

Saturday, June 9, 1973

THE METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S
DEMOCRATIC CLUB
Washington, D.C.

with

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH P. YELDELL
as Honorary Chairman

Presents

“Black Firsts” Ball Phase 2
to benefit the
Foster Children’s Cultural Fund

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1973

SHOREHAM HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

BALL CHAIRMAN, MRS. LAWRENCE L. CHAMBERS

HISTORY OF THE METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB

1969 - 1972

Organized — March, 1960, at the home of Mrs. Arabella Denniston, Washington, D.C.

Founders — Mesdames Denniston, Marnette Jackson, Mildred Carr, Bertha Lomack, Margaret Stewart, and Miss Ethel Payne.

Honorary Member — Mrs. Gertrude A. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Past Presidents — Miss Ethel L. Payne, Mrs. Marnette Jackson and Mrs. Laline Harris.

Membership is open to any woman in the metropolitan area who supports the principles and programs of the Democratic Party and who has a strong desire to work for the Party's bold causes at both the local and national levels, by learning the techniques of political action.

SOME ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB

- June 1960** — Sponsored farewell testimonial luncheon for Paul M. Butler, the retiring chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
 - Participated in the successful effort for the ratification of the 23rd Amendment which gave to the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote in the presidential elections.
 - Participated in the presidential campaign of 1960 and worked with the Precinct Assembly in organizing the basic political structure of the City of Washington.
- March 1964** — Sponsored first benefit luncheon-fashion show of the Club which yielded a generous profit. Proceeds were divided between the D.C. Central Democratic Committee and the National Democratic Committee. The contribution to the National Committee was earmarked for "Television '64" — a nationwide project of Democratic Women in support of the election of President Lyndon B. Johnson.
 - Two additional luncheon-fashion shows in 1965 and 1966 also benefitted the Democratic Party.
- 1962-1966** — The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club has continuously given financial assistance to charitable causes deemed worthy of support. This includes the Kennedy Memorial Library.
 - Members have volunteered their services with the Washington Home Rule Committee, Junior Village, the Counselor Aid Program, the Democratic Women's Campaign Conference and many other projects.
 - They were co-sponsors of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights and initiated an "Appeal to the Conscience of Concerned Women" in the wake of the Birmingham atrocities in 1961, raising more than \$2,000 for the victims.
 - They actively participated in inaugural arrangements for President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

History Continued . . .

- 1967 – Sponsored a successful “Seminar on Today’s Youth” at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey as Honorary Chairman.
 - Organized a petition drive which secured 50,000 signatures of residents asking Congress to restore cuts in the District of Columbia budget that would seriously impair vital programs.
 - Sent out 3,000 letters to friends across the country asking their financial support of Richard Hatcher for Mayor of Gary, Indiana.

- 1968-1969 – “Adopted” Taft Cottage (with girls aged 13-17) at Junior Village.
 - Sponsored a fund-raising cabaret which benefitted the Democratic Party in the form of a substantial check presented to Mrs. Hubert Humphrey for Humphrey-Muskie presidential campaign.
 - Participated in “Operation Women’s Voice for Humphrey-Muskie” and individual members helped raise funds, served on committees, distributed literature, worked on polls, hosted campaign affairs, and traveled in portions of the campaign entourage.
 - Sponsored a reception, at the Rayburn Building, honoring the first Black woman in Congress, the Honorable Shirley L. Chisholm (N.Y.)
 - Sponsored a successful fund-raising fashion show in the fall which provided for contribution to the Democratic Party’s cause in various ways.
 - Sent clothing and presented a financial contribution to Hospitality House for their Thanksgiving Food Basket Program.
 - Assisted the Junior League in their Christmas mailing program.

- 1970 – Answered the call of Mr. Aaron Henry, through the Democratic National Committee, to help equip their office in Mississippi with typewriters, recorders, and other office machines.
 - Responded to the invitation to the Miami Beach Fund Raising Gala with a financial contribution to help defray expenses of the National Democratic Organization.
 - Celebrated our Tenth Anniversary with a Salute to Political Achievement honoring outstanding “Blacks in the Political Arena.” The Honorable Julian Bond, Georgia State Legislator, and Miss Flaxie Pinkett, Democratic National Committee-woman, were honorary co-chairmen.
 - Supported candidates Andrew Young of Georgia, and Meyer Emanuel and Royal Hart of Maryland with financial contributions and volunteer services.
 - Contributed \$2,000.00 to the Voter Education and Registration Project of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia.

History Continued . . .

- Received the Junior Village award for Outstanding Volunteer Service.
 - Was honored at the Capital Press Club Banquet and awarded two certificates in recognition of Outstanding and Meritorious Service.
 - Actively participated in the campaign of D.C. Delegate for Congress in a variety of capacities. Contributed over \$1,600.00 to candidates in the primary and general elections.
- 1971
- Publicly endorsed Democratic candidate, Walter Fauntroy, and actively and financially supported his candidacy.
 - Sponsored a fund-raising “Black Firsts” Ball honoring some of D.C.’s outstanding citizens. The funds were earmarked for a 1972 election year Voter Education Seminar.
 - Participated in the first Congressional Black Caucus fund-raising banquet, in monetary terms totalling \$1,100.00.
 - Organized a “teen” adjunct to M.W.D.C., now known as T.I.P.’s (Teens Interested in Politics). They sponsored a “Know Your Candidate Drive” for the D.C. School Board elections.
 - Responded to the appeal from the Sickel Cell Anemia Research Center with a contribution of approximately \$200.00.
 - Joined the coalition of organizations concerned with the treatment of black contractors for the Metro Subway System.
 - For the second consecutive year, received an award for “Outstanding Community Service” from the Capital Press Club.
- 1972
- Sponsored a non-partisan Voter Education Seminar for the 18 to 25 year old voter. It included awarding \$600.00 in cash prizes to 3 high school students for winning essays on Home Rule for the District of Columbia. The all-day Seminar, which also provided lunch, was totally complimentary to the young people at an approximate cost of \$6,000.00+ to M.W.D.C. Feedback from the participants indicated that it was a most valuable experience for them.
 - T.I.P.’s hosted a reception for Maria Shriver, daughter of 1972 Vice Presidential Candidate, Sargent Shriver, and presented a check for the McGovern – Shriver campaign.
 - Sponsored one of the 100 “Turn On” for McGovern parties. Also, manned telephones at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters for the National Democratic fund-raising telethon.
 - Supported the efforts of Operation P.U.S.H. (People United to Save Humanity, Rev. Jesse Jackson, President) with a contribution of \$500.00.
 - Sponsored a reception for founder and first president, Ethel Payne on her return from a trip to Red China as a guest journalist. She was presented a gold membership card, making her a lifetime member of M.W.D.C.
 - Was honored by the Capital Press Club for the 3rd year for “outstanding community service”. This year we were awarded a plaque as one of D.C.’s top 10 organizations.



Dear Friends,

The members of the Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club welcome you to their Black Firsts Ball, Phase II. By popular demand, we are honoring 8 additional Blacks whose unmatched talent and ability enabled them to take the hurdles in stride and make the breakthroughs in their fields of endeavor.

We proudly dedicate this evening to the memory of two honorees who had accepted our request to honor them and must now be honored posthumously. Dr. John B. Johnson and Attorney Frank D. Reeves stood ten feet tall in their professions. Mr. Reeves broke many human barriers and achieved eight outstanding "firsts" as a Black man in law and politics. Dr. Johnson broke both human and scientific barriers achieving "firsts" as a Black man in medicine and opening doors to the world through his medical research.

The proceeds from tonight's affair have been earmarked for the Foster Children's Cultural Fund. It will enable talented children in foster care homes to receive special lessons for developing their talents. We thank you so much for your support and hope that you have a gala time.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) James M. Turner
President

- The Officers -



Mrs. James Turner
President



Mrs. Joseph P. Yeldell
Vice President



Mrs. Lawrence Chambers
Financial Secretary



Mrs. Lillian Manson
Recording Secretary



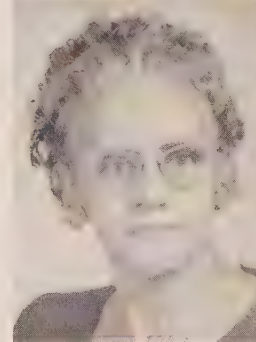
Mrs. William Davidson, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary



Mrs. Charles Jackson
Member-At-Large & Acting Treasurer



Miss Norma McCray
Parliamentarian



Mrs. Helen Cauthorne
Chaplain



Miss Ethel Payne



Mrs. De Long Harris

-Members-At-Large-

**METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S
DEMOCRATIC CLUB**

**“Black Firsts” Ball Phase 2
to benefit the
Foster Children's Cultural Fund**

Introduction of Master of Ceremonies

Mrs. Lawrence L. Chambers
Chairman of the Ball

Greetings

Mrs. James Turner, President

Remarks by Honorary Chairman

The Honorable Joseph L. Yeldell
Director of Dept. of Human Resources

Citations to Honorees with Presentation of Plaques

Mr. John Dean, Consultant to the Joint Center for Political Studies

Introduction of Officers

Master of Ceremonies

Club Waltz

Members of MWDC and their escorts

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1973

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF FRANK D. REEVES



The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Mr. Frank D. Reeves, first black presidential administrative assistant, posthumously. Mr. Reeves, in an era that produced many "first blacks" in areas that previously had been exclusively white, captured 8 such "firsts". With the "first" for which he is being honored, he was also —

First Black Man to be elected Democratic National Committeeman from any state. (D.C. 1960)

First Black Man to be elected Democratic National Committeeman from the District of Columbia (1960)

First Black Man to be nominated for Commissioner of the District of Columbia (June, 1961)

First Black Man to be appointed to an Emergency Labor Board by a President of the U.S. (No. 150, 3/4/63; No. 155, 11/2/63)

First Black Man to represent the President of the U.S. at an Inaugural (Governor of the Virgin Islands) Ceremony. (1961)

First Black Man to be Presidential Elector for the District of Columbia or any other state (Humphrey Elector, 1968)

First Black to Second the Nomination of a President at the National Convention (Senator John F. Kennedy, 1960)

Born in Montreal, Canada, Mr. Reeves came to Washington as a youth. He attended Shaw Jr. High School and graduated from Dunbar Sr. High School. He finished the Howard University School of Law and his long and brilliant legal career began. He joined Thurgood Marshall as an assistant counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, the Federal and local courts here, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, the U.S. Tax Court, and the U.S. Court of Claims.

Mr. Reeves was one of the attorneys involved in the cases which led to the historic school desegregation order of the Supreme Court in 1954. He represented the Southern Christian Leadership Conference here and its Poor Peoples Campaign in 1968. He handled many cases for Youth Pride, Inc. and served as personal counsel to its director, Marion Barry, Jr.

Mr. Reeves served as Mayor Walter E. Washington's coordinator for the election, and set up a citizens board for the pilot project in the 3rd police district in 1970. He participated fully in the field of education. In 1972, he was appointed to the D.C. Board of High Education which is responsible for the administration of Federal City College and D.C. Teachers College. He subsequently was elected chairman of the board.

Mr. Reeves was a member of the National and Federal Bar Associations, the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association and the National Lawyers Club. He was a member of the board of the United Givers Fund, the board of directors of the International Africa Chamber of Commerce and the board of the Continental Society of Washington.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN B. JOHNSON



The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Dr. John B. Johnson, first black President of the Washington Heart Association, posthumously. Dr. Johnson was also one of the first 2 blacks to be appointed to the staff of Georgetown University Hospital. It was the result of a campaign to secure recognition and opportunity for black physicians, and led to the admission of Howard University physicians on an equal basis with those from Georgetown and George Washington University to the staff at Gallinger Municipal (now D.C. General) Hospital.

Dr. Johnson achieved an international reputation in the area of cardiovascular disease. He developed the cardio-vascular laboratory at Freedmen's Hospital, catheterization techniques and all other techniques of his discipline, and worked tirelessly formulating programs to find the basic answers to such pervasive problems as atherosclerosis, hypertension and stroke.

A native of Bessemer, Alabama, Dr. Johnson attended high school at Tuskegee Institute. He did undergraduate work at Oberlin College in Ohio and studied medicine at Western Reserve University School of Medicine where he received his M.D. in 1935. Dr. Johnson served his internship at Cleveland City Hospital, and in 1936, joined the faculty at Howard University as an Instructor of Physiology and Pathology. Shortly after that he became a Rockefeller Fellow and did graduate training in Internal Medicine and Cardiology at Rochester University in New York. He returned to Howard and later became Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine which position he held for 14 years.

Dr. Johnson's research activities are reflected in sixty-four publications authored singly or with associates. His contributions to medical literature were strong and numerous. He established an unbroken line of stellar leadership in medical organizations, among which, he was Governor of the District of Columbia of the American College of Cardiology in 1972, was president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, and of the Association of Former Internes and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital, and was chairman of the American Committee on Africa of the International Society for Rehabilitation. Twice, as a member of the 10th and 13th International Circuit Course of the American College of Cardiology, he was chosen to lecture in South America, Indo-China and Africa, working closely with Dr. Paul Dudley White (a world renown cardiologist).

Dr. Johnson was elected to Sigma Xi, an honorary society which represents the most highly recognized scientific research groups in the United States. (He led the way for the establishment of a chapter on Howard's campus.) Tuskegee Institute awarded him the honorary D Sc. in 1956, and he was 15th Distinguished Service Medalist of the National Medical Association in 1960. He twice received the Susan B. and Theodore Cummings Humanitarian Award of the American College of Cardiology in 1964 and 1965. He received a citation from the journal, *Angiology Research*, for the Outstanding Publication of 1966.

HONOREES



EVANGELINE BAILEY

The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Evangeline Bailey, first black vocalist with the United States Navy Band. Miss Bailey, formerly a Hospital Corps Wave at the Bethesda National Naval Medical Center, is the first female musician in naval history.

A native of Portsmouth, Virginia, Miss Bailey comes from a musical family known as the Bailey Gospel Singers. At five she was playing the piano and by the time she was nine, she was a student at Steinway Hall in New York City. Her rich musical experience has been drawn from diverse musical styles. She majored in voice at Norfolk State College. While there, she appeared as Despina in the Norfolk State Opera Workshop's production of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti;" was a member of the Collegium Musicum, a chorus that sang all types of music; performed in the Washington Ford Foundation, a gospel group; and appeared with the Superlatives, a rock group patterned on the Supremes' style.

Having hired Miss Bailey, the Navy Band hopes to provide opportunities in Navy Music for many more talented women.



OWEN W. DAVIS

The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Mr. Owen W. Davis, first black Deputy Chief of Police for the Special Operations Division of the District of Columbia Police Department. Mr. Davis moved through the ranks of the department establishing an outstanding record of "firsts". From 1957 through 1969 he was first in promotions to Sergeant, to Lieutenant, to Captain, to Inspector, and to Deputy Chief.

A product of the D.C. Public Schools, Mr. Davis attended Howard University and American University, earning a certificate in Public Administration. He was appointed to the police force in 1939 where he served with distinction until his recent retirement. He was responsible for the commendable response of the department to riots, disturbances, parades, public gathering; events at the stadium, armory and other places of public assembly. For 2 years he commanded the Patrol Division and was responsible for seven patrol districts.

Mr. Davis' civic activities include membership on the Board of Directors of the Police Boys Club. Board of Trustees — Family and Child Services; Board of Directors of Travelers Aid Association; Board of Managers of D.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers; and Past President of the Kenilworth School P.T.A.

During his career, Mr. Davis received 20 commendations from the Metropolitan Police Department and 18 commendations from Civic Groups.

HONOREES



RUBY MARTIN

The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Ruby Martin, first black director of the H.E.W. Office of Civil Rights. In May, 1967, Mrs. Martin assumed the responsibilities of supervising and directing a staff of approximately 300 persons located in Washington, D.C. and eight Regional Offices in carrying out the purposes and goals of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Parts II and III of Executive Order 11246. She was also responsible for formulating and recommending Department policy. She advised the H.E.W. Secretary and participated significantly with him in determining the policies for the civil rights program. She was deeply involved in the advocacy and support of their controversial aspects.

A native of Lake Village, Arkansas, Mrs. Martin completed undergraduate studies at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. and graduated cum laude from Howard University School of Law, Washington, D.C. She received an honorary Ph.D. from Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio.

Mrs. Martin's experiences include positions as staff attorney for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights staff investigator for the Cleveland Community Relations Board, and, presently, as a fellow with the Washington Research Project which monitors selected federal administrative agency programs on behalf of poor and minorities.

Among her many citations and awards are the Federal Women's Award, the HEW Distinguished Service Award, Outstanding Negro Woman of the Year, 1968 (awarded by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Dental Association), and listed in Outstanding Women of America in 1967.

Mrs. Martin is the principal author of several publications on school desegregation, published by the Commission on Civil Rights. She is a member of the Ohio State Bar.



GERALDINE WHITTINGTON

The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Miss Geraldine Whittington, first black secretary to the President of the United States. She served as secretary to President Lyndon B. Johnson who took her on his staff December 24, 1963.

Prior to Miss Whittington's assignment to the office of President Johnson, she was secretary to Honorable Ralph A. Dungan, then Special Assistant to President John F. Kennedy, from July 1961 to 1963.

After leaving the White House, Miss Whittington was Staff Assistant to the Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Lloyd N. Hand and Ambassador James W. Symington. During that time, she traveled to Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, and Hawaii. She later served as Staff Assistant to Ambassador Chester Carter at the U.S. - Japan Trade Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

Miss Whittington accompanied Astronauts Neal Armstrong and Richard Gordon and their wives on a tour which covered every country in South America. In the late 60's, she was Administrative Assistant to the Honorable Andrew F. Brimmer and Honorable Robert Brown.

A native of Southern Maryland, Miss Whittington attended public schools there, and Virginia State College in Petersburg, Virginia. She was among "The Distinguished Women in Government" honored by the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority when she was in the White House.

HONOREES



J.C. HAYWARD

The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor J.C. Hayward, first black female news correspondent to anchor a major daily newscast during prime time in the nation. In 1970, Miss Hayward attended a special summer session at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Upon completion of that program, she was hired by the C.B.S. affiliate in Atlanta, Georgia as a news correspondent. Within six months, she became the first Black female in the South to anchor a leading newscast. Also during that year, she became the recipient of the National Council of Negro Women's Award for outstanding accomplishment in her profession. In March 1972, Miss Hayward became a staff member of WTOP, the C.B.S. affiliate here in Washington, D.C., as a news correspondent, Miss Hayward also anchored the weekend newscasts on channel 9. In August, channel 9 decided to expand its regular daily newscast to two hours starting at 5:30 p.m. She can be seen Monday through Friday on channel 9 at that time.

Miss Hayward spent most of her childhood years in East Orange, New Jersey. An active church worker, she held many positions in Clinton Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church.

With a degree in Spanish from Howard University, Miss Hayward has held numerous administrative positions including those of Coordinator of Training for poverty programs in D.C. and Miami, Florida, and consultant to various educational programs. She feels her most important role is to work within the community and welcomes requests to participate in community projects.



BURTON W. JOHNSON

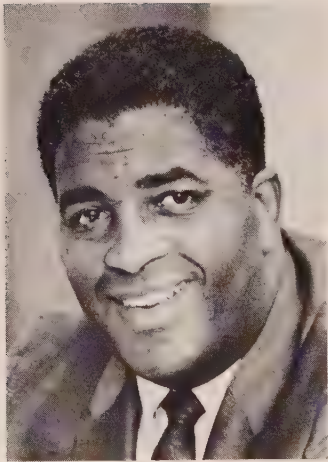
The Metropolitan Women's Democratic Club is proud to honor Burton W. Johnson, first black Chief of the D.C. Fire Department. Appointed to the District of Columbia Fire Department in January, 1943, he served at Engine Co. 4 and Engine Co. 7. In June, 1971 he was promoted to Deputy Fire Chief in charge of the Fire Prevention Division. It made him the highest ranking black in the department and the first black to hold that position.

A native of Philadelphia, Pa., Chief Johnson was educated in the D.C. public schools, beginning in the elementary grades and graduating from Dunbar High School. Majoring in Sociology at American University, he has, among other credits, certificates for fire service courses from Maryland University, Purdue University, and Ohio State University.

Chief Johnson served in the U.S. Army Air Force spending a part of that in overseas duty. He received several service awards including the Presidential Unit Citation.

He is an active member of many professional and community organizations and has received commendations from civic groups and The White House. He is a 32nd Degree Mason — member of Ionic Lodge No. 17.

HONOREES BLACK FIRSTS PHASE I



Mr. Joe Black



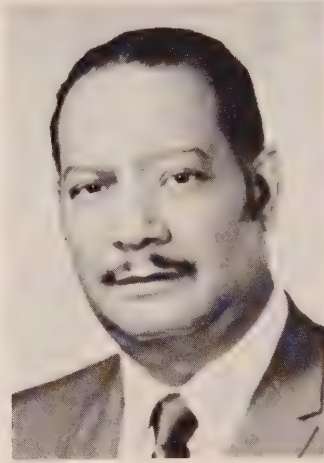
Honorable John Bonner Duncan



Miss Alice Allison Dunnigan



Honorable Walter E. Fauntroy



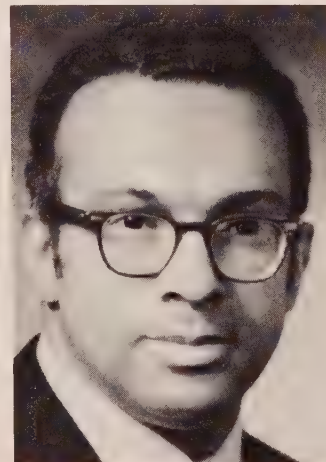
Mr. Kenneth L. Hardy



Mr. William Sylvester Harps



Mr. Robert Dean Hooks



Dr. LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr.

HONOREES BLACK FIRSTS PHASE I



Honorable Luke C. Moore



Chief Tilmon B. O'Bryant



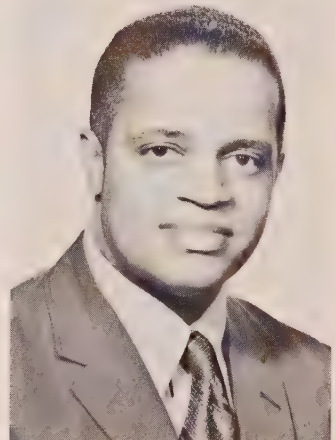
Rev. Channing E. Phillips



Honorable Flaxie M. Pinkett



Dr. William L. Porter



Dr. Hugh Jerome Scott



Miss Linda H. Smythe



Mr. William O. Woodson

“BLACK FIRSTS” BALL COMMITTEE

Ball Chairman, Dolores Chambers

Co-Chairman, Henrietta Jackson

Hotel Arrangement	Dolores Chambers, <i>Chairman</i>
Souvenir Program	Henrietta Jackson, <i>Chairman</i>
Correspondence	Marlene Fenwick, <i>Chairman</i>
Finance	Ursula Holmes, <i>Chairman</i>
Invitations	Gloria Davidson, <i>Chairman</i>
V.I.P.	Vivian Coates, <i>Chairman</i>
Hostess	Lillian Manson, <i>Chairman</i>
Program	Clara Lewis, <i>Chairman</i>
Publicity	Norma McCray, <i>Chairman</i>
Souvenirs	Josephine Long, <i>Chairman</i>

M.W.D.C. MEMBERS

Margaret Allen	Gladys Evans	Dorothy Tracey Hill	Ethel Payne
Gertrude Banks	Marlene Fenwick	Ursula Holmes	Marie Porter
Annye Blackmon	Helen Files	Athelstein Holton	Charlotte Roberts
Erline Bradshaw	Edmonia Foster	Etheline Jackson	Ethel Smith
Jeannette Bryant	Rose Garrett	Henrietta Jackson	Gloria Smith
Cornelia Brown	Jolina Gay	Marnette Jackson	Mary Jane Smith
Johnnie Brown	Luvenia George	Norma Jones	Martha Taylor
Sarah Brown	Corrine Gaffney	Hilda Lawson	Mary Taylor
Verna Brown	Reba Ginyard	Clara Lewis	Catheline Texeira
Christine Burgess	Chastie Graham	Josephine Long	Eloise S. Turner
Helen Cauthorne	Elizabeth Gray	Hilda Lucy	Virginia Watson
Claretta Carroll	Joncier Green	Lillian E.K. Manson	Schenelle Wilkes
Dolores Chambers	Sadie Green	Bernardette Marlow	Ida Willis
Vivian Coates	Estelle Green	Connie Mattison	Frances Wrice
Dolores Cooper	Laline Harris	Norma McCray	Leontine Wynn
Gloria Davidson	Ada Harrison	Christine Mitchum	Gladys Yeldell
Bernice Dickerson	Marie Haywood	Lorraine Mosby	Helen Yeldell
Anne Marie Dykes	Rosa Henry	Marion Murphy	

SPONSORS

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert S. Taylor, M.P.D. Retired

Mrs. John T. Stewart, Jr.

Mr. Charles H. French

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Markunas, Jr.

ETA Travel Agency

Mr. Joseph Honablu

Mr. and Mrs. David E. Smith

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bolling

Mr. Emmett C. Anderson

V.I.P.'s

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Murphy

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Chambers

Mr. James M. Turner

Mr. Robert Plummer

Dr. LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr.

May 5, 1975

Mr. Joseph H. Cole, Director
Department of Recreation
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cole:

Attached is a letter from Ms. Judith A. Hecht concerning additional facilities for the tennis courts at Jefferson Jr. High School, 7th & G Streets, S.W.

I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary, on the problem by May 15, 1975. In your summary please discuss what actions you have taken and what further steps you plan to take.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

Attachment

800 4th Street SW Apt. S313
Washington D.C. 20024
April 25, 1975

Pat

Mr. Isaac McKee, Director
Unit Operations Division
D.C. Department of Recreation
3149 16th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. McKee:

I am writing to recommend that the D.C. Department of Recreation install benches and a trash receptacle at the tennis courts behind Jefferson Jr. High School, 7th and G Streets SW.

I am one of the many District residents who enjoys playing tennis at the Jefferson J.H.S. courts. I was delighted when the new courts were installed. I played throughout the winter with warm feelings in my heart for the D.C. Department of Recreation for providing the courts. With the onset of the warm weather and increasing persons coming out to play, it has become apparent that appropriate waiting space and a trash receptacle, as there were associated with the old courts, are vital.

The new courts are constructed with a minimum of space between the fence and the courts. As people gather awaiting their turn to play the space becomes extremely crowded, interfering with on-going games. The dirt outside the fence precludes people from waiting outside of the playing area. A couple of benches installed outside the fence would eliminate the crowds on the courts and would provide for more congenial waiting periods.

Tennis is a game which invites trash. People are constantly discarding old balls and tennis cans. Yet, no trash receptacle has been placed within or near to the courts. Providing a receptacle would be both cost-beneficial and aesthetically pleasing. It would reduce litter scattered about the tennis courts and surrounding areas and would reduce the frequency and extent of cleaning required.

I trust that the Department will respond favorably to these recommendations. Would you please advise me as to plans to their implementation.

RECEIVED

APR 25 1975

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Sincerely,

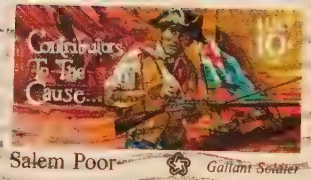
Isaac A. Hecht

cc; D.C. City Council Committee on Education, Recreation,
and Youth Affairs (Julius Hobson, Chairperson; Willie
J. Hardy; William Spaulding)

RECEIVED

APR 23 1978

Library of Congress
100-100000-100000



Mr. Julius Hobson
Chairperson, Committee on Education,
Recreation and Youth Affairs
D.C. City Council
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

May 5, 1975

Honorable Maurice Cullinane
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080 Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief Cullinane:

Enclosed is a letter from a Ms. Brenda Jones (no address or telephone number given) concerning the death of her brother, Peter R. Jones.

I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary on the police record of Peter R. Jones's death by May 12, 1975. In your summary please discuss what actions you have taken and what further steps you plan to take.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Julius W. Hobson", is written over the typed name.

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

Enclosure
cc: For Brenda Jones

*No return letter
To phone number*

April 25, 1975

Mr. Julius Hobson
D.C. City Council
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson,

I am writing this letter in the hopes that some measure of concern and assistance will be given to the apprehension and conviction of whoever caused the death of my brother, Peter R. Jones.

My brother Peter R. Jones died Feb. 18, 1975. The cause of death was ruled drowning, but Peter was beaten very badly, it seem to me and my family when we identified him at the morgue. He wore glasses, in fact cannot see without them, but they were not found nowhere.

It was about three weeks before we found out my brother was dead. The police found no I.D. on him and he had no record, so they said, it was no way they could have identify him. We did not report him missing until about three weeks, because it was not too strange for Peter to leave without letting us know where he was going for a period of time. A day after the police found Peter dead my cousin was shot to death, whichlead our mind astray as far as where Peter was.

After Peter had been identified and since his funeral, there have been a number of problems which have caused setbacks. in regards to the needed assistance from the Department of Police:

- Detective Sharky from Homicide was at the morgue and was the first person we talked to for assistance;
- He made an appointment for us to meet him at 300 Indiana Avenue on Friday, March 14. (Incidentally, the day of Peter's funeral). He did not keep the appointment. We later learned that he apparently became ill with the flu. No call was made to let us know that he would be unable to see us that evening.

RECEIVED

APR 28 1975

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

- The next week, after making numerous amounts of calls for assistance, Detective Girault called me. He indicated that he originally was on my brother's case. He indicated that he was on the night shift when Peter was found and implied that you can't do much at night or in the courts for that matter, to help us.

- To date, no followup, no help.

The obvious delay and runaround that my family and I have received has caused a great amount of emotional stress, and depression on us.

I intend to pursue the matter to the end, but I need advice and assistance from all sources.

I look to hear from you soon.

Thanking you in advance.



Brenda Jones

cc: Sarah Carey
Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights
under Law

Enclosure---A FEW FACTS ABOUT PETER R. JONES

A FEW FACTS ABOUT PETER R. JONES

- * Peter was a loner and it was not uncommon for him not to be heard from in a couple of weeks;
- * He was well able to defend himself, and it is my opinion that whoever killed by brother, performed the murder by preventing him from defending himself and possibly attacking him in greater number than just one person.

Also, I like to mention the fact that I gave Detective Girault a list of Peter's associates, which include a girl who said she saw Peter Feb. 17th and he told her that he had been robbed.

May 5, 1975

Honorable Maurice Cullinane
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080 Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief Cullinane:

Enclosed is a letter from a Ms. Brenda Jones (no address or telephone number given) concerning the death of her brother, Peter R. Jones.

I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary on the police record of Peter R. Jones's death by May 12, 1975. In your summary please discuss what actions you have taken and what further steps you plan to take.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

Enclosure

cc: For Brenda Jones



May 5, 1975

Mr. Joseph H. Cole
Director
Department of Recreation
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cole:

Please provide me with a list of your Advisory Committee's members and their mailing addresses, if available. I am currently compiling a mailing list and would like to include these persons to both the Council and the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs lists. If you have listings of SAC representatives or any other such listings, I would be most appreciative if you would forward a copy.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

May 5, 1975

Mr. Joseph H. Cole
Director
Department of Recreation
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

May 13, 1975

Mr. Edward Cohen
1933 47th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are copies of a press release and background statement as well as two letters written to Mr. Russell Train of EPA and Mr. Frank Zarb of FEA concerning returnable beverage container legislation and resource recovery.

This area is a very complex one and I would appreciate any comments which you may have on the subject.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

Enclosures

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

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Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

Enclosures

Mr. Dwight Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Cropp:

Please provide me with the names and addresses of PTA Presidents.
I would also appreciate a similar list of Board Members to add to the
Council and Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs mailing
list.

Any other suggestion for additions to the mailing list would be most
appreciated.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

May 11, 1975

Mr. Dwight Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Cropp:

Please provide me with a list of PTA Presidents and their mailing address, if available. I would appreciate also a listing of Board members to add to the Council and Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs mailing lists. Any other suggestion for additions to the mailing list will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

PATRICIA E. MINER
Committee Clerk

May 11, 1975

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Executive Secretary
Board of Education
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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Committee Clerk

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415 12th Street, N.W.
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Sincerely,

PATRICIA E. MINER
Committee Clerk



VERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Mr. Dwight Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

May 26, 1975

Mr. Joseph H. Cole, Director
Department of Recreation
3149 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Joe:

I am very sorry I will be unable to attend the opening ceremony for the Art Fair on Saturday, May 31st. I will be recovering from some minor dental surgery.

Thank you for the invitation to participate in your program.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION
3149 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20010

*Right
copy*



May 8, 1975

The Honorable Julius Hobson
District of Columbia City Council
District Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Councilman Hobson:

In cooperation with the United States Department of Interior, and Sears-Roebuck Company, our Department is presenting the annual Outdoor Art Fair in the President's Park, 15th and E Streets, N. W., from May 31 to June 8. During this period we expect at least 100,000 people to attend.

This year the Fair is labelled "a pre-bicentennial event for people." Knowing of your keen interest in community activities, we would like to have you as our guest at the official opening. The brief ceremony will take place at 1:00 P. M. on Saturday, May 31.

//

Your presence would enhance the significance of the occasion.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph H. Cole".

Joseph H. Cole
Director "JH"

Handwritten initials "JH" in cursive script.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

JOHN CONYERS, JR.
1ST DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

June 23, 1975

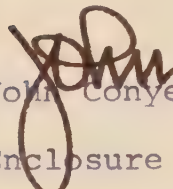
The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
City Hall
14th and E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Julius:

I was gratified to learn that the City Council of Washington, D.C. proclaims May 31 "Wilmington 10 Day."

As you know I have taken a personal interest in the case of the Wilmington 10. I believe this case deserves to be fully aired. Your decision to bring it to the attention of the citizens of Washington, D.C. is very commendable.

With warm regards,


John Conyers, Jr.

Enclosure

went on to become leaders in the community and the Nation. Mamie Fay graduates have contributed to all fields, from science and the arts to public service and sports. Some of their more famous alumni in the sports world include Billy Loes, pitching standout for the former Brooklyn Dodgers, Frank Fucarino, professional basketball star with Syracuse of the National Basketball Association, and Rudy Jezek, former Olympic sculling champion.

The Mamie Fay School is proud of its active Parent Teacher Association, which not only raises money for the school but consults regularly with the Principal about the curriculum. The recent elections for 1975-76 officers of the PTA produced the following results:

President, Marietta Haritonides; first vice president, Alicia Breitenbach; second vice president, Kathy Kontorines; treasurer, Ellen Popowich; corresponding secretary, Janice McGrouther; recording secretary, Penny Avallone.

I congratulate these individuals and am confident that they will continue to provide valuable assistance to the school in the years to come.

I extend my warmest congratulations to the students, faculty, and administration of the Mamie Fay School on their 50th anniversary. Their past success is well known, they can now embark on what I hope will be 50 more years of success and educational excellence.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to insert in the Record the names of the students of the Mamie Fay School who participated in a recent program marking their school's 50th anniversary. The names follow immediately:

OUR STARS

Amma Lee Cataldo, Dorian Torrecrossia, Glen Remtoop, Jack Lopez, Paul Katsaros, Maria Kehagias, Stacy Ziampuras, Sophia Keller.

George Columbus, Sandra Smith, Christine Davis, Rosemarie Simitian, Bridget Graham, Etefvina Marques, Arlene Porter, Marc Bader.

Jeffrey Dellapina, Gerald Nozillo, Roy Standfest, Janice Hong, Anna Kleopoulos, Marcia Moraetis, Debbra Picota, Lorena Salcedo.

Carol Xanthos, Anthony Caldarella, Kevin Friedel, Lazaro Lopez, Nick Politis, Michael Stafford, Mark Wood.

Colange Farina, Sherrie Golding, Kerry Lynch, Ida Scales, Filitsa Tampulos, Dwayne Johnson, Patricia Villa.

Frances Podimatis, David Duncan, Ernest Laurel, Jimmy Stroumbakis, Norma Dellapina, Denise Balcich, Sotiria Papadopoulou.

Veronica Caraballo, Helen Mintou, Lisa Kaetal, Gladys Bustillo, Bruce Whitfield, Gisela Sanchez, Donald Nozillo.

Gigi Dilomardo, Mario Bustillo, Dorcas Rivera, Athema Georciados, Omar Vendome, Themis Dilberakis, Liberty Mavrickakis.

Marylou Bakidis, Carmen Jiminez, Tanya Bentley, Anthony Balcich, Dino Hartofilis, Lupco Popovski, Tina Digilio.

Kalliope Kaouris, Karen McGrouther, Janice Onorato, Frances Podimatis, Karen Scheneck, Richard Brown, William Ezzard, James Lee, Gus Mantikas, Raymond Scheneck, Angelo Triolo, Andrew Zafferres, Robin Fessman, Nicole Haenny.

Lisa Major, Annette Scianno, Kim Tsiatsis, Chris Pangoureljas, Angelica Alvarez, Zinos Konstantiridis, Roberta Sirtori.

Vicky Anastasopoulos, Brian Ottey, Irving Wilson, Frencella Strickland, Carlos Sapp, Dino Depaolis, Carmen Sotomayor.

Andre Csismadia, Dawn Major, Marisol Tenoris, Hilda Ortiz, Lisa Holderich, Kathryn Androus, Barbara Rodriguez.

Rosie McCall, Luis Garcia, Debbie Keller, Margaret Strong, Kathy Gostischa, Kyriaki Tsikrikil, Randy Estrado.

Emmanuel Arguelles, Steven Brown, Martin Higgins, Michael Popowich, Jean Finn, Christina Katsaros, Ginnette Mitchell.

Stacey Panton, Melissa Rufo, Jo Ann Surgery, George Burleo, Henry Fernandez, Jose Leston, Carlos Mendoza.

Michael Scicolone, Scott Williams, Denise Balcich, Christine Kaouris, Sheila Hethington, Patricia Rufo, Heather Sheu, April Young, Perry Colon.

Lozetta Negron, Arthur Polls, Ronald Holt, Mario Bustillo, Athina Collins, Bestna Rivera, Kathy Colombos, Antoinette Corcoran, Donald Reith.

CONYERS CALLS ATTENTION TO THE WILMINGTON 10

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 1975

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the City Council of Washington, D.C. declared Saturday, May 31, "Wilmington 10" day. The Wilmington 10 are Reverend Ben Chavis, eight youths, and a mother of two. They were convicted and sentenced in October 1972 to a total of 280 years for burning property with an incendiary device and conspiracy to assault emergency personnel with dangerous weapons.

The Wilmington 10 case is similar to other cases arising out of the civil rights struggle the past decade, many of which unfortunately have gone unnoticed. This case has received national publicity because of the context of the indictments, questionable judicial proceedings and the severity of the sentences. It deserves our attention because it raises serious questions about our criminal justice system: for example, whether these and other defendants like them have received the full protection of their sixth amendment right to an impartial jury and have been informed of the accusations against them; of their eighth amendment right not to be burdened by excessive bail; and of their 14th amendment rights to equal protection of the laws and to due process.

The indictments of the Wilmington 10 grew out of a situation of extreme racial tension in Wilmington, N.C. The schools had been desegregated a short time. Black students were complaining of racial prejudice in the high schools, of the dearth of black teachers and coaches and of the lack of courses on black culture. Eight black students staged a peaceful sit-in after their request for a program memorializing Martin Luther King, Jr. was ignored by school officials. When these students were suspended, others decided to boycott the schools. The Gregory Congregational Church was the center of the boycott activity. On Thursday night, February 4, 1971, the Reverend Eugene Templeton, who is white, receive numerous anonymous phone calls from persons who threatened

to bomb the church. A group of black students were determined to defend the church and the surrounding community. Reverend Chavis, who was active in the North Carolina civil rights movement, was invited to Wilmington by black leaders. The black community held a march to protest conditions in the schools.

Beginning on February 5 and continuing several days bands of white men, organized through the Ku Klux Klan and another vigilante group known as "Rights of White People," roamed the streets of the black neighborhood. Community leaders called on city officials to impose a curfew, but they received no response. Sniping, arson and slayings occurred. Three white men were arrested for being "armed to the terror of the populace." A black youth was killed by police. A store was burned down. After a white man was killed and three others were wounded, National Guardsmen were called in and a curfew was imposed. The highly regarded Charlotte Observer reported these events. One year later Reverend Chavis and nine others who had occupied the church during this period were indicted.

I recently had the privilege of chairing public ad hoc hearings in Washington on the criminal justice system. The Wilmington 10 case was one of three cases discussed. The hearings disclosed disturbing aspects of the court proceedings. The two key prosecution witnesses were serving sentences for assault with a deadly weapon and armed robbery and had received favored treatment by the Government. The original jury of 10 blacks and two whites had been dismissed after the prosecutor became ill and the judge declared a mistrial. A second jury of 10 whites and 2 blacks was impaneled. The major prosecution witness attempted in open court to assault the chief defense lawyer, yet the latter was reproached for provoking the former. The judge refused to sequester the prospective jurors during the voir dire—ABA standards, call for such action under circumstances similar to those in the case—and refused to allow defense lawyers to probe for prejudices towards the defendants—even though some of the prospective jurors admitted to having them. The defendants were denied access to the pretrial statement of the key prosecution witness and were not told the names of witnesses prior to the day of their testimony.

Three weeks ago the North Carolina Supreme Court refused to review the Wilmington 10 case. The defendants are appealing their convictions to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ with its financial support has enabled them to do this. It is not appropriate at this time to pass judgment on the case though in the interest of justice the Wilmington 10 case deserves to be fully aired. I wish to share with my colleagues a commentary on the case by Colman McCarthy published last year in the Washington Post. It has not lost its relevance for today:

AT JUSTICE'S EXPENSE

One reason citizens often have little chance against government persecution or

harassment is the lack of money. They are priced out of the justice market, its expense far beyond the savings of common citizens.

Government prosecutors have a deep till of public money to reach into—as exemplified in the run of peace movement trials, with convictions rare—but the lone citizen is on his own.

In June, in Wilmington, N.C., a case will be appealed that illustrates both the importance of a defense fund and the ordeals of a citizen when the state appears ready to use the law less for social justice than for political vengeance. The case—the trial of the Wilmington 10—might be dismissed as a fluke breakdown of North Carolina's legal machinery, except it is part of a pattern suggesting that harassment of black civil rights workers has high priority in a state that ironically boasts of its New South image.

The central member of the Wilmington 10 defendants is the Rev. Ben Chavis. A young ordained minister with a chemistry degree from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, he is the Washington director of the United Church of Christ's commission for racial justice. The church itself is a denomination with a rich tradition of authentic social commitment.

Chavis is a native of Oxford, N.C., a fact which keeps him free of the "outside agitator" charge so often hung on civil rights workers. Nor have a number of other charges against Chavis stuck. In April 1968 he was charged in Charlotte with trespassing and held in \$200 bond; the charges were dismissed. In October 1970, he was charged in Henderson, N.C., for a faulty signal light (\$200 bond); the charge was dismissed. In April 1971 in Raleigh, he was charged with assaulting a police officer (\$500 bond); the charges were dismissed. In October 1971, a Wilmington judge declared him not guilty of driving an unregistered vehicle (\$500 bond). In December 1971 in Wilmington, he was acquitted of a charge of accessory after the fact in a murder case (\$100,000 bond). In April 1972, he was declared not guilty of aiding federal fugitives, not guilty of conspiracy against the U.S. government, and had charges dismissed for possession and manufacture of illegal firearms (\$20,000 bond). In January 1972, he was charged with running a stop sign, failing to show a registration card and disruption of public schools; he was eventually cleared of all charges. When he wasn't in jail awaiting one trial or another, Chavis was often hauled to courts in leg irons and waist chains; in addition, in one free period, his car was destroyed by a firebomb and he narrowly escaped death.

Because Chavis had a solid academic record and a commitment to nonviolent social reform, his ordeal was noticed within the state. A Charlotte Observer editorial called his treatment "harassment" and "persecution," and said that Chavis "is beginning to look more and more like the target of political rather than criminal prosecutions." The Observer noted what it called "a strange twist." When the federal government came after Chavis for aiding two fugitives to flee to Canada, it dropped charges against the fugitives. The newspaper likened this to "permitting the big fish to go free in hopes of catching the little fish." Although Chavis was acquitted in this case, his friend James Grant, a Penn State Ph.D. in chemistry and a former VISTA worker in Charlotte, was convicted. He now does time in the Atlanta federal prison. The same government witnesses whose word led to Grant's being put away for 10 years were also the government's star witnesses in its case against Grant and two others, known as the Charlotte Three. Amazingly, as recently revealed by The Observer, the government's witnesses were secretly paid at least \$4,000 each by the Justice Department and were granted immunity from prosecution on several charges.

The upcoming appeal of Ben Chavis and the Wilmington 10 follows their October 1972 conviction on firebombing and conspiracy charges. Each in the group (eight were teen-aged students) received astonishingly severe sentences; for most, it will be 1994 before their minimum imprisonment has been reached. Chavis could be imprisoned until the year 2009. In the period of the alleged crime—early 1971—Wilmington was turbulent with racial unrest following desegregation of two high schools. Chavis came to Wilmington at the request of a white United Church minister, to help avoid potential violence by counseling the youth of the black community.

Even aside from the string of arrests and dismissals, friends of Chavis became suspicious of the state when a mistrial was declared. A jury of ten blacks and two whites had been accepted by the defense, with the prosecutor not yet agreeing. But when the latter suddenly announced that he was ill, and with no backup prosecutor available, the judge called a mistrial. A second trial—this time the jury make-up was reversed: ten whites and two blacks—convicted the group. An appeal was made, with bail at \$50,000. Chavis remained imprisoned for three months until the church raised bail; it was nine months in prison for the teen-agers until the church could raise money for them. Bail totaled \$350,000. In standing behind the group, the church followed its policy of providing money for its workers or local churches caught up in litigation. More, the church states that none of the Wilmington 10 has a criminal record. All maintain they are innocent. Competent attorneys are convinced there were serious errors in the procedures of their trial, errors in rulings by the judge and possible admission of tainted evidence.

Ben Chavis lives nervously these days. Currently working in Washington for the church that avidly believes in him, and taking theology courses at Howard University, he has seen his friends swept off to prison by the same techniques now used against him; the state's use of questionable witnesses, high bail and severe sentences. One of those interested in Chavis' case is Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), a congressional Black Caucus member. Last year, a Conyers' aide, Stuart House, went to Wilmington to investigate. "Ben Chavis is an emerging black leader in North Carolina," House says. "But it's clear he's being railroaded. Some authorities see him a prime political whipping post. So they have charged him with all kinds of things, and they appear determined to get him one way or the other."

Will they? Chavis and his young friends should know shortly. Unlike the trials of the peace movement which were given much public attention—and thus exposing the government's weak cases, if not its raw political intentions—few beyond North Carolina know much about the Wilmington 10. But are these blacks defendants reduced to that: depending not on justice for their freedom but on publicity, and hoping it will shame North Carolina's white officials into backing off?

CARL LIND—A FINALIST IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FAIR

HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 1975

Mr. PATTERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor today of informing the Members of the House of a science award recently won by a young

man from my home community of Santa Ana, Calif.

Mr. Carl Lind, a high school sophomore was, for the second time, selected as a finalist in the International Science and Engineering Fair. His project, honored at the fair in Oklahoma City last month, is "A Practical Method for 3D TV and Home Movies."

To be so honored out of thousands of science fair participants in the Nation is a credit to Carl's creative intelligence and dedication as well as a credit to his family and teachers.

I am sure all the Members of the House join me and all of Carl's friends in Orange County, Calif., in offering our heartiest congratulations.

HON. LUCIEN NEDZI

HON. WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 1975

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the debate on Monday, June 16 regarding the matter of the acceptance of the resignation of the gentleman from Michigan, LUCIEN NEDZI, was somewhat curtailed and I did not have an opportunity to express my opinion on the matter.

I was still a student in college when LUCIEN NEDZI was first elected to the U.S. Congress. Ever since that time, I have had tremendous admiration for the man and for his work as a representative of his district and of the city of Detroit in which we both reside. I have also consistently admired and respected his outstanding accomplishments as a member of the Armed Services Committee.

When I became a Member of Congress this year, I welcomed the opportunity to get to know Mr. NEDZI personally. We in Michigan have a very close-knit congressional delegation, but there is none with whom I feel a closer personal friendship than with LUCIEN NEDZI.

I have found him to be intelligent, forthright, articulate and, above all, a man of the greatest integrity. He has extended many personal kindnesses to me and my feelings toward him are not only respect and gratitude, but real affection. If a new Member such as myself seeks a model of honor and rectitude, he could do no better than to emulate LUCIEN NEDZI.

I know that he would never allow considerations of personal friendship to deter him from doing what he thinks is best for the country. Thus, when we came to different conclusions about what is best for the country in the matter of the CIA investigation, I felt honor-bound to follow the dictates of my conscience. It would be a poor sign of my respect for Mr. NEDZI if I had allowed my feelings of personal friendship to persuade me to do otherwise.

It was, therefore, with the greatest reluctance that I voted to accept the resignation of Mr. NEDZI as chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

LEGISLATION TO BAN FIRST CLASS TRAVEL FOR HOUSE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 1975

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to cut back on a luxury which is clearly not necessary for the efficient conduct of our business—first class air travel.

The legislation I am introducing would limit reimbursement for first class air accommodations for Members and House employees on official business. This limitation would apply in all but a few exceptional occasions—such as when no other space is available, or when first class accommodations are necessary because of the health of the individual. The policy I am proposing for the House is identical to the GSA regulations which govern air travel for other Government officials.

Last month, a number of my colleagues joined me in opposing increases in various House allowances. Although the reasons for voting against increases were not identical, most of us believe that in this time of economic hardship, it simply is not appropriate for us to vote ourselves additional allowances. However, that attempt to hold the line was not successful.

One of the major increases voted last month was the number of round trips from Washington to the Member's district which are reimbursable. Many Members said that they needed more trips home to properly serve their constituents and that they could not afford to pay for them out of their own pockets.

But whether a Member travels first class or coach, he is going to arrive at the same time and at the same place. The additional cost of first class air travel is a luxury item and the extra expense is a premium incurred by the Government for essentially personal consumption considerations—rather than a necessary expenditure for the conduct of official business. My bill would not stop Members or staff from flying first class if they so choose—it would just force them to pay the difference between coach and first class air fare.

It is estimated that my bill would provide a cost savings of about \$1 million dollars and equally important tell the people that we realize times are tough and we, too, are doing our part to "economize."

As most of us fly home over the July 4th recess, I think we should ask ourselves one simple question: "If I were paying for this trip myself, rather than the taxpayer, would I fly first class or coach?" If the answer is "coach," then I hope that you will cosponsor and support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the text of the legislation follows:

H. Res. 560

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this resolution to prohibit Members of the House of Representatives, their employees, and em-

ployees of standing committees and select committees of the House from being paid or reimbursed for the difference between the cost of first-class accommodations with respect to air travel and the cost of other air travel accommodations, except for reasons described in section 2, and to make possible a reduction in the amount of funds necessary to defray travel expenses of such Members and employees as a result of such prohibition.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, a Member of the House of Representatives, an employee of any such Member, or an employee of any standing committee or select committee of the House, may not be paid or reimbursed for the difference between the cost of any first-class accommodation with respect to air travel, and the cost of any other accommodation with respect to air travel, unless—

(1) no other accommodations are available;

(2) first-class accommodation is necessary because of the health of the Member or employee involved;

(3) in the case of foreign travel, only first-class accommodation meets satisfactory standards of sanitation, health, or comfort; or

(4) the cost of first-class accommodation provided by the air carrier involved does not exceed the cost of other accommodations provided by other air carriers.

Sec. 3. The Committee on House Administration shall prescribe rules to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

Sec. 4. For purposes of this resolution, the term "Member" or "Member of the House of Representatives" means each Representative in the Congress, the Delegates from the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

ADMITTED VIOLATION OF RULES

HON. ROBIN L. BEARD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 1975

Mr. BEARD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as I feel that this is a matter which affects all Members of Congress, I should like to share the contents of a letter which I have addressed to Chairman FLYNT of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, concerning recent activities by the Representative from the Sixth District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to emphasize that this action on my part is in no way a personal one. The record is clear that the rules of the House and of the Committee on Armed Services have been broken, and I feel that this admitted violation must be dealt with in proportion to its seriousness.

The letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1975.

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On Monday, June 16, 1975, the Committee on Armed Services, in open session, a quorum being present, reaffirmed action it had previously taken directing an inquiry to your Committee requesting guidance on the accessibility of Committee documents to Members of the House of Representatives.

I understand that the Committee on Armed Services has officially transmitted to you, by letter dated June 11, 1975, a copy of the motion approved by the Committee on Tuesday, June 10, 1975.

As you will notice, the second paragraph of that motion identified Congressman Michael Harrington, of the State of Massachusetts, as having been "denied access to any Committee files or classified information maintained therein because of his previous refusal to honor House and Committee Rules regarding material received by the Committee in executive session."

I further understand that your Committee has been given access to a copy of a hearing conducted by the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Committee on Armed Services on September 25, 1974, in which Congressman Michael Harrington appeared before the Committee and, while under oath, acknowledged his violation of certain House and Committee Rules. Specifically, among other things, Congressman Harrington acknowledged that he was aware of House Rule XI, Clause 27(o) (93d Congress), which provides as follows:

"No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee."

Further, Congressman Harrington acknowledged that he was aware of Armed Services Committee Rule No. 10, for the 93d Congress, which provides for the adequate safekeeping of national security information and which authorizes the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee to promulgate such additional rules as may be necessary to adequately provide for the protection of classified information in the Committee files. A copy of these rules has also been provided your Committee.

The Committee Rules state that only Members of Congress may have access to classified information obtained by the Committee in executive session and bearing a classification of secret or higher, and further that such information will not be divulged to any unauthorized person in any fashion. Congressman Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) obtained access to such classified Committee information, which had been obtained in executive session, on June 4 and June 12, 1974, under the provisions of Rule XI, Clause 27(c) (93d Congress) which provides that Committee hearings, records, files, etc., shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access to such records.

At the time Mr. Harrington was given access to these documents on June 4 and June 12, 1974, he acknowledged in writing, with his personal signature, his awareness of the House and Committee Rules regarding the restrictions on the use of this information.

Subsequent to Mr. Harrington's access to this information which consisted of a Committee transcript, dated April 22, 1974, in which the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency discussed the Agency's previous activities in Chile, important portions of the information contained in the transcript appeared in the news media. As a consequence, the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Armed Services Committee convened a hearing on September 25, 1974, to ascertain the manner in which Congressman Harrington utilized the information made available to him in the Committee files.

As I have previously indicated, Congressman Harrington did, during that hearing, and while under oath agree that he had been aware of the Committee and House Rules regarding this matter and notwithstanding that fact had made the information provided him in the Committee files available to unauthorized persons, to wit: various individuals not involved in the Congressional process. The details concerning

July 1, 1975

Mr. Ed Cohen
1933 47th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

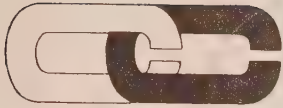
Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a copy of EPA's response to my April 28, 1975 letter concerning the proposed resource recovery facility which you may find interesting.

Apparently the Environmental Protection Agency sees a number of basic problems with the resource recovery system's priorities as well as its cost estimates.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson, Councilmember



common cause

2030 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

File

September 5, 1975

Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Now that the District of Columbia enjoys a measure of Home Rule, we at Common Cause are pushing ahead on two fronts to concentrate attention on issues significant for the District.

First, at the national level, Common Cause works closely with a coalition of some fifty organizations seeking full voting representation in Congress. We are making an all-out effort to obtain passage of a constitutional amendment providing for two Senators and the number of Representatives to which we are entitled on the basis of population. Full representation bills are, as you know, pending in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Second, at the local level, Common Cause is seeking to organize our D.C. membership of more than 4,000 on a ward basis. We look forward to becoming an effective voice on issues coming before the City Council and the executive departments of the City Government. As described in the enclosed D.C. pages from a recent issue of our "In Common", our Report from Washington, we have thus far been interested primarily in the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, voter registration and an "Open Up The System" (OUTS) campaign in such areas as mixed private and public financing of elections, financial disclosure by candidates and public officials, lobby disclosure and open meetings.

We have placed your name on our mailing list to receive our publications and other membership materials. We hope that you will call on us if we can be of assistance at any time.

Sincerely,

David Cohen
President

CC/D.C.— THE TIME IS RIGHT

The passage of Home Rule legislation, a Common Cause national lobbying issue last year, at long last gives D.C. residents a say in their own government. Now, with an elected Mayor and City Council, Common Cause members in the District are organizing to use the CC lobbying and monitoring techniques so successful across the country.

We are just beginning but already have identified four areas where Common Cause/D.C. members can make a difference: Postcard Voter Registration; Full Voting Representation; Advisory Neighborhood Councils; and City Council Monitoring.

Articles in this newsletter give background information on Postcard Registration, Full Representation, and the Neighborhood Councils. Common Cause/D.C. members attended their first City Council meeting as a group on Tuesday, March 18. We hope to have members at every meeting to monitor Common Cause issues and to testify at committee hearings when needed.

We are just getting organized to achieve our goals. Ellis Williams is working out of the national office at 2030 M Street, N.W. to begin ward organization.

If you want to help on any of these efforts, call Ellis Williams 9-5 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday or Bob O'Leary any day of the week at 833-1200.

IN COMMON

THE COMMON CAUSE REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

Volume 5, Number 5

April-May, 1975

issue: **Open Up The System**

Common Cause reforms drew strong support in a poll of candidates for D.C. office before last fall's election. Ten of the 14 successful candidates answered our questionnaire, and all of them supported at least seven of the nine good government proposals.

The questionnaire was sent to all 57 candidates for the offices of Mayor and City Council Member as part of Common Cause's "Open Up The System" (OUTS) campaign. The poll asked for a yes or no vote for reforms Common Cause believes are necessary for accountable government.

The candidates were asked if they:

1. Opposed weakening the strong D.C. Ethics Act.
2. Supported mixed public and private financing for Mayor and City Council election campaigns.

3. Favored prohibiting campaign contributions from general funds of corporations, unions, and

business associations.

4. Favored releasing financial disclosure statements by candidates and public officials to the public and news media.

5. Favored requiring executive branch lobbyists to register and report expenditures of over \$500 per year.

6. Favored limiting the value of gifts and meals from a lobbyist and his/her employer to \$100 per year per public official.

7. Favored requiring open meetings of governmental bodies during deliberations and final actions.

8. Favored requiring at least 48-hour notice prior to meetings of governmental bodies.

9. Favored allowing citizens to sue to enforce open government laws when appropriate officials do not.

Responding Council members unanimously supported limiting gifts and meals

Continued on next page.

issue: voting representation

Local activists and Congressional proponents are setting their sights on the second phase of the self-determination for D.C. movement -- full voting representation in Congress.

An all-out effort will be made this year to pass a Constitutional Amendment providing full voting representation. Full representation would mean two Senators and treatment of the District as a state for purposes of House representation, i.e., representation based on population.

The national coalition, "Self-Determination for D.C.," is reconvening following its successful leadership of the home-rule campaign.

In addition, key Members of the House and Senate met in early March to map out a plan of action. The meeting, called by Delegate Fauntroy, was attended by Senators Birch Bayh and Edward Kennedy and Representatives Peter Rodino and Don Edwards.

Full representation bills have been introduced in the House by Rep. Gilbert Gude (House Joint Resolution 12) and Delegate Fauntroy (House Joint Resolution 280), and in the Senate with 13 co-sponsors (SJ Res. 80).

Opponents to full representation argue that the District, a city, should not be represented in Congress. Yet the 723,000 U.S. citizens in this city are subject to the same laws as other citizens but have no vote in Congress.

The same opponents contend that even if the Dis-

trict were entitled to House voting representation, Senate representation is based on statehood. The District of Columbia is not a state, but D.C. residents have the right to be represented in the legislative process. In our democracy, legislation requires action of both Congressional bodies, not one. It is only just that the District be represented in both bodies.

Everyone agrees the District is unique. All we ask now is that this uniqueness be recognized to give D.C. residents their right of full representation.

There are also political reasons for opposition to full representation for D.C. Senate conservatives fear the probable change in the ideological and partisan balance of power; any D.C. Senate representation would probably be Democratic, liberal, and black.

Sources of House opposition are Representatives from states whose own representation might be reduced if, after ratification of the Amendment, House membership were kept at the present 435 Members.

Common Cause believes such political considerations are shoddy excuses for disenfranchising 723,000 U.S. citizens.

'OUTS', cont.

from lobbyists, requiring executive branch lobbyists to report their expenses, and allowing private citizens to sue to enforce open government laws.

Common Cause volunteers who worked on the OUTS project did an admirable job of getting our elected representatives on

record. In upcoming months, CC/D.C. will be working to make such political reforms law. Members wishing to join this effort or to work on other CC/D.C. issues should call Ellis Williams or Bob O'Leary, 833-1200.

NAME & POSITION

QUESTION NO.

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WASHINGTON, Mayor

N Y N Y Y Y Y Y Y

TUCKER, Council

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Chairperson

N Y N Y Y Y Y Y Y

BARRY, At-large

Y N Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

HOBSON, At-large

DID NOT RESPOND

D. MOORE, At-large

DID NOT RESPOND

J. MOORE, At-large

Y Y Y Y Y Y ? Y Y

CLARKE, Ward 1

N Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y

WILSON, Ward 2

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

SHACKELTON, Ward 3

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

DIXON, Ward 4

DID NOT RESPOND

SPAULDING, Ward 5

? Y Y N Y Y Y Y Y

WINTER, Ward 6

Y Y N N Y Y Y Y Y

HARDY, Ward 7

DID NOT RESPOND

COATES, Ward 8

issue: **Advisory Neighborhood Councils**

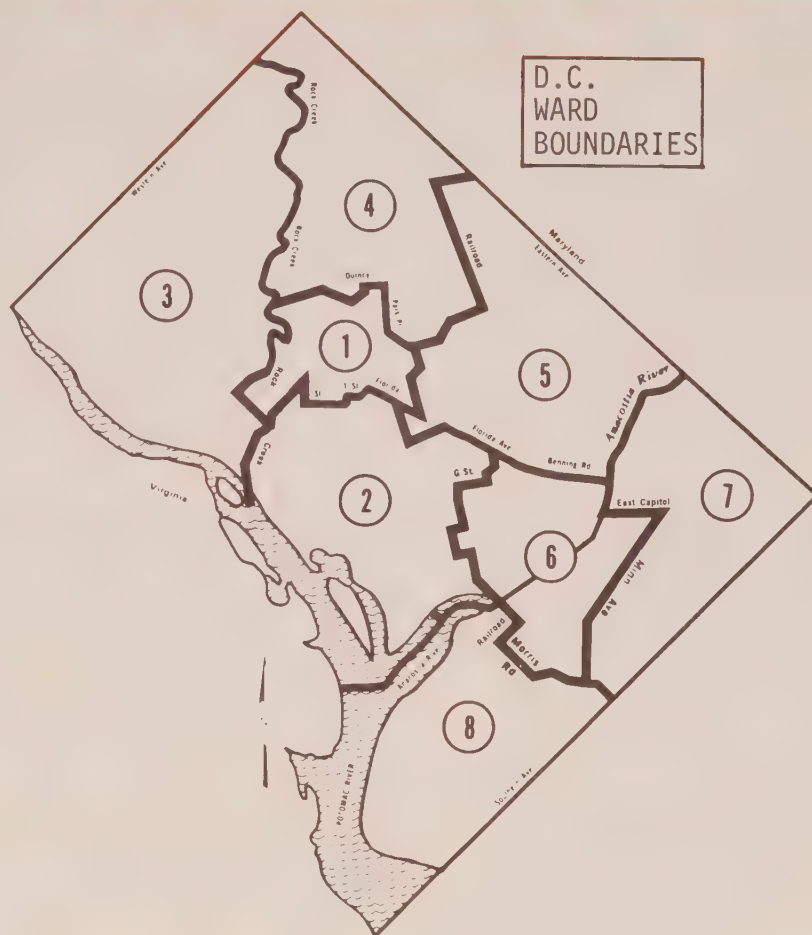
Some of the most forward looking provisions of the Home Rule legislation approved by District voters last May related to Advisory Neighborhood Councils (ANC's). Today, almost a year later, the ANC's remain a leading item of unfinished business.

Elected ANC's may be set up by the City Council in any "neighborhood area" in which five percent or more of the registered voters petition that this be done. ANC members would be unpaid, but their expenses would be covered by existing citywide property tax revenues up to one cent per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

ANC's would advise the D.C. government on public policy including planning, streets, recreation, social services, health, safety, and sanitation and would have similar powers that the City Council might designate. ANC's would be given timely notice for review, comment, and recommendation on zoning changes, variances, public improvements, and licenses or permits of significance for their neighborhoods.

The question today is the designation by the City Council of the neighborhood council boundaries. The City Council has named a special committee to report recommendations for neighborhood area boundaries by July 1 and has asked ward representatives on the Council to suggest areas within their wards.

The law provides that ANC elections coincide with those for the School



Board and thus may be held only in odd-numbered years. Public hearings may be needed on neighborhood boundaries. And time will be needed to obtain the necessary petition signatures for establishing a Council in any given neighborhood. Thus, it will be difficult for the Board of Elections to schedule elections for this coming November. Amendment of the law may be needed to hold ANC elections before 1977.

What YOU Can Do

D.C. Common Cause members should contact their Council representatives urging prompt implementation of the ANC provisions of Home Rule legislation and authorization for holding elections in 1976 if elections this year prove impractical. To call D.C. City Council Members, dial 629-3806.

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS, BY WARD

1 David Clarke	5 William Spaulding
2 John Wilson	6 Nadine Winter
3 Polly Shackelton	7 Willie Hardy
4 Arrington Dixon	8 James Coates

AT-LARGE MEMBERS

Marion Barry	Douglas Moore	Sterling Tucker
Julius Hobson, Sr.	Jerry Moore	

issue: **voter registration**

Thirty-six percent of the D.C. residents who could have registered to vote in the D.C. primary election did not know where to do so. A recent study by the political research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly & White revealed this widespread lack of knowledge about the District's registration system. The study was sponsored by the D.C. Bar Association, Young Lawyers Section, assisted by Common Cause, as a first step in an election reform action project.

Other findings on voter registration showed that:

- The greatest barriers to registration were lack of information about registration and inconvenience. Thirty-four percent of the unregistered resi-

dents admitted they didn't know when registration hours were.

- Those interviewed favored a system of pre-paid postcard registration. Interviewees were offered four alternatives to the present system and the option of retaining the present system. The pre-paid postcard system received the most enthusiastic response from both unregistered and registered voters. Unregistered voters also indicated an interest in registering should this system be implemented.

The study also revealed other voter registration patterns in the District:

- Registration rates for blacks (51 percent) and whites (49 percent)

are about equal; nationally, black registration is lower than white.

- District blacks were registered at a rate ten percent below their national norm. Whites were registered at a rate 20 percent below their national norm.

In 1972 and 1973, Common Cause endorsed federal legislation to create a pre-paid postcard registration system nationally. The results of the Yankelovich study indicate that D.C. residents want a postcard registration system and that it would increase voter registration in the District. Common Cause/D.C. will be joining other groups to work for election reforms, including pre-paid postcard registration.

Common Cause/D.C. "ad hoc steering committee" meetings are held at 7:30, the second Tuesday of every month, at the national office, 2030 M Street, N.W. Everyone is welcome. Come and help us organize Common Cause/D.C.

IN COMMON

The Common Cause Report from Washington

2030 M Street, Northwest
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-1200



CAPITOL HILL RESTORATION SOCIETY INC.

Nominations

September 5, 1975

Dear Member of the City Council:

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society wishes to state its opposition to the nomination of Mr. Ted Mariani to the Zoning Commission and to support Mr. Peter Craig for that position. Originally, we submitted to the Mayor our support for Mr. Craig after his name had been placed in nomination by the Committee of 100 on the Federal City. We know that a number of other citizen groups of substantial membership who also have been involved in zoning and planning activities in D.C. over the years also supported Mr. Craig.

We support Mr. Craig because without question he possesses outstanding qualifications for service on the Zoning Commission. From the earliest freeway battles in this city to more recent disputes over large scale development on the Georgetown water front, McLean Gardens, and Capitol Hill Peter Craig has contributed unstintingly and without compensation his enormous intellectual and professional skills to preserve and protect the residential neighborhoods of this city against irrational and destructive highways and development. The Mayor has chosen to ignore Mr. Craig and the citizen groups for reasons we believe are related to these disputes.

Nevertheless, we were open to Mr. Mariani's nomination providing we could be convinced that his views on development and the zoning process were sufficiently sensitive to the needs of the District of Columbia for comprehensive planning; the need to be particularly conserving of neighborhood integrity and health in the face of development pressures; and the need to have the zoning process be open and fully involve neighborhood groups. These are all matters over which the Zoning Commission has disputed with citizen groups and which have resulted in numerous law suits over the years--most of which the Commission has lost.

To this end I spoke with Mr. Mariani for several hours and consulted with groups and persons who knew of his activities in connection with planning and zoning in the District. And, although I found him forthright, candid and informed, I also found his views at variance with what the Society believes through hard experience are the best interests of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

To be specific, Mr. Mariani views the District as having to prepare itself for much more intensive, large-scale development because he sees that as the future of the city.

In this regard he views as highly important intense development around METRO stops without much feeling or interest in what such development can do to adjacent neighborhoods. His recent involvement in the planning for the Van Ness Station on Connecticut Avenue is looked upon by a number of citizens and citizen groups who participated in that exercise as demonstrating a lack of concern for protecting the nearby residential neighborhoods in what is already an area zoned for extensive commercial and public development. This is of particular concern to the Society because of our 4 year court battle with the Zoning Commission and developers over the extent of development at the 14th and Pennsylvania Ave., S.E. Metro station, and we have two more stops in our area even closer to the Capitol which are highly coveted by developers.

Mr. Mariani also expressed his support of and belief in the sectional planning process so eagerly pressed by the District Planning Office and its Director, Mr. Gilbert. Unfortunately, the sectional planning process has been pursued largely without reference to any existing comprehensive plan for the District except for the zoning map. In fact, it is the District Government's official view that no comprehensive plan now exists for the District of Columbia and that it will be 10 years before such a plan can be developed. Sectional planning has been widely viewed by the citizens of Friendship Heights, Washington Circle, and the Northeast/Catholic University area as simply a device for up-zoning for purposes of intense development resulting in the destruction of healthy, viable, residential neighborhoods. Such a method ignores the years of planning and public hearings held by the National Capitol Planning Commission in preparing the Comprehensive Plan for the District of Columbia. Mr. Mariani's views would thus leave the Zoning Commission free to act as the District's planning agency, on a case by case basis. No other large city in the country is so exposed to such arbitrary exercise of power in its land use planning as is the District of Columbia under these precepts.

Mr. Mariani's emphasis on sector planning without strong adherence to a truly comprehensive plan on which a consistent and relatively stable zoning document is based is short term and in fact no real solution. Inconsistent decisions based on hastily assembled sector analyses have been, and will continue to be, challenged in the courts. Zoning must be consistent with a clear and extant comprehensive plan. His emphasis on sector planning without or in circumvention of comprehensive planning will always be a cause of litigation, especially as

long as the two planning bodies the Zoning Commission and the National Capitol Planning Commission disagree in fundamental approach and specific determination of detail which must be held consistent.

Perhaps what is so disturbing about Mr. Mariani's nomination is not his views but the fact that the Mayor has chosen by this nomination to ignore the many citizen groups and citizens who have fought over the years for a balance between protecting the residential areas of the city and fostering development. With Mr. Mariani's confirmation there will be no one on the Zoning Commission who has a public record of concern and involvement with citizen groups in connection with zoning and land use in this city. The most outstanding person for that job has been ignored; the citizen groups have not been solicited and asked for their opinion on this nomination or any other to the Zoning Commission. We are left with nothing but an appeal to the common sense, integrity and judgment of this Council to rectify this gross distortion of the democratic process by rejecting Mr. Mariani. We urge you to do so.

Very truly yours,



Thomas B. Simmons, AIA, AIP
President, Capitol Hill Restoration
Society



AUDREY MOORE
ANNANDALE DISTRICT
7620 LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE
SUITE 5
ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA 22003
TELEPHONE 256-4983

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22030

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
JEAN R. PACKARD
Chairman
JOSEPH ALEXANDER
WARREN I. CIKINS
JOHN HERRITY
ALAN H. MAGAZINE
AUDREY MOORE
MRS. MARTHA V. PENNINO
RUFUS PHILLIPS
JAMES M. SCOTT

December 11, 1975

Julius Hobson, Member
City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

done
2/15/75
David

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Would you be so kind as to send me a copy of your proposed legislation which would ban smoking in public areas.

I intend to introduce similar legislation for Fairfax County after the first of the year and am sure I would find your proposal very helpful. Any additional information you might have would be appreciated.

Please accept my best wishes for a happy holiday season and a productive New Year.

Sincerely,

Audrey Moore

Audrey Moore

cc: Mrs. Fran Duff

Committee for Democratic Election Laws

File

Cynthia Burke
National Secretary

P.O. Box 1682 Wash., D.C. 20013
(202) 347-1317

ENDORSERS,
partial list

Dr. Ralph Abernathy
Bella Abzug
Brenda Howell Barrett
Eric Bentley
Ann Braden
Marge Buckley
California Peace and
Freedom Party
Peter Camejo
Charles Cassell
Noam Chomsky
Richard X Clark
Bert Corona
Armand Derfner
Ronald Dellums
James P Dixon
Monroe Freedman
Luis Fuentes
Ruth Gage-Colby
Arthur Galston
Charles Garry
Rodolfo Corky Gonzales
Ernest Goodman
Jose Angel Gutierrez
Julius Hobson
Florynce Kennedy
Sidney Lens
Salvador Luria
Florence Luscomb
Dwight Macdonald
Eugene McCarthy
Seymour Meiman
Kate Millett
Stewart Mott
Northern California
Women's Political Cacus
Paul O'Dwyer
Peoples Party
Socialist Workers Party
Benjamin Spock
Edith Tiger
George Wald

Dec., 15, 1975

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember
District Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Councilman Hobson;

We are extreemly gratified by your agreement to participate in our press conference this friday, Dec. 19. Your support will help strengthen this important civil liberties case. The press conference will be held in room 501 of the District Building at 10:30 A.M.

Prior to the press conference the ACLU will be filing the petition on behalf of the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee requesting exemption from the disclosure provisions of the D.C. Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict of Interest Act of 1974. I am enclosing a fact sheet and other background information on the request.

Others who have already agreed to participate in the press conference include; Ralph Temple representing the Capitol Area A.C.L.U., a representative from the D.C. Committee for the Bill of Rights, Anton Wood of the D.C. Statehood Party, and a representative from the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. Eugene McCarthy has agreed to issue a statement of support to be released at the press conference.

We are still in the process of contacting other individuals and organizations to participate, including Congressman Dellums and the Peoples Party among others.

If possible, we would like to have a copy of the statement you will be making at the press conference by sometime thursday. This would enable us to include it in the packets of material to be distributed at the conference. I could easily arrange to have the statement picked up at the District Bldg.

If you have any questions or desire further information you can contact me at the following number, (202) 347-1317.

Sincerely,
Craig Landberg
Craig Landberg
D.C. CoDEL

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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I endorse the petition filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee to exempt it from the disclosure section of the D.C. Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict Act. I understand that my endorsement does not imply agreement with the political views of the plaintiffs.

ENDORSERS
(partial list)

Equbal Ahmed
Abe Bloom
Timothy Butz
Flora Crater
Bertram Donn
Thelma Du Vinage
Rev. David Eaton
Kenneth Giles
Sanford Gottlieb
Julius Hobson Sr.
Alan McSurely
Marcus Raskin
David Rein
Rev. Frank Robertson
Leonard Rodberg
Lawrence Tepper

Name _____ (please print)

Address _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Organization _____
(for identification purposes only)

Signature _____

Committee for Democratic Election Laws

P.O. Box 1682 Wash., D.C. 20013

(202) 347-1317

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Committee for Democratic Election Laws

Cynthia Burke
National Secretary

P.O. Box 1682 Wash., D.C. 20013

ENDORSERS,
partial list

December 11, 1975

Dr. Ralph Abernathy
Bella Abzug
Brenda Howell Barrett
Eric Bentley
Ann Braden
Marge Buckley
California Peace and
Freedom Party
Peter Camejo
Charles Cassell
Noam Chomsky
Richard X Clark
Bert Corona
Armand Derfner
Ronald Dellums
James P Dixon
Monroe Freedman
Luis Fuentes
Ruth Gage-Colby
Arthur Galston
Charles Garry
Rodolfo Corky Gonzales
Ernest Goodman
Jose Angel Gutierrez
Julius Hobson
Florynce Kennedy
Sidney Lens
Salvador Luria
Florence Luscomb
Dwight Macdonald
Eugene McCarthy
Seymour Meiman
Kate Millett
Stewart Mott
Northern California
Women's Political Cucus
Paul O'Dwyer
Peoples Party
Socialist Workers Party
Benjamin Spock
Edith Tiger
George Wald

Dear Friends and Supporters;

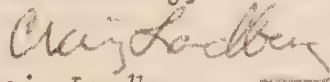
CoDEL won a significant victory on Oct. 22, when a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia directed the D.C. Board of Elections to provide a hearing and rule on the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign's request that it be excused from disclosing the name, address, and place of employment of its contributors as provided for under the Campaign Finance and Conflict of Interest Act of 1974.

If the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign is forced to turn over the names of its contributors it could only serve to subject these individuals to harassment and denial of civil rights. Government attacks on the SWP are already so well known that the New York Times was prompted to editorialize "Enough is Enough" on October 10 of this year (enclosed). The Political Rights Defense Fund has thousands of pages of FBI and CIA documents in its possession revealing the details of a government campaign of disruption, intimidation, and violence directed against the SWP. The government documents were secured through the suit of SWP vs. Nixon et al..

On December 19, Joel Gora, National Staff Council for the ACLU, will present a petition on behalf of the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign asking the Board of Elections for an exemption. We expect the Board to schedule a hearing on the request for March. At the hearing the ACLU will present extensive documentation of harassment of the SWP and its supporters by both national and local police agencies. As part of this process we hope to subpoena local police and FBI officials and force them to testify on their illegal activities.

CoDEL is seeking to mobilize public support around this important civil liberties issue. We want to secure the endorsement of prominent civil libertarians, civic officials, and trade union leaders and need to raise the funds necessary to carry out this important work. We appreciate your past support and look forward to working with you as this case progresses. Any contribution you can make will be of great aid as funds are urgently needed.

In Solidarity,



Craig Landberg
D.C. CoDEL
347-1317

CD
EL

In April 1969, according to the documents, a memo went from the Washington field office of the FBI to the office of then-Director J. Edgar Hoover advising that an "anonymous letter" be sent to Miss White's parents notifying them of her membership in YSA.

A footnote to this memo said: "Her father is reportedly a Methodist minister and could be expected to be in opposition to the tenets of YSA."

"In any event," the memo continued, "we should check methods de-

ests of the children or the country at heart. I am certain that a responsible school administrator like yourself would not allow a revolutionist to indoctrinate the fertile minds of grade school children."

SUBSEQUENTLY, according to the documents, an investigation was begun by the intelligence unit of the D.C. police department at the direction of an assistant school superintendent who was not identified.

In an interview last night, Man-

not making money, not making profits."

What is her view of the FBI documents on her coffee table?

"It just shows how vulnerable people are when they become active or want to do something that would change the nature of this country, whether to stop war, or promote civil rights or the women's movement, because the FBI has tried to harass all of these movements and the people in these movements."

ISSUE

On December 19, the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee will file a petition with the D.C. Board of Elections demanding that a hearing be held to rule sections of the 1974 D.C. Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict of Interest Act inapplicable to the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. This law forces the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign to disclose the name, address, and place of employment of its contributors.

BASIS OF REQUEST

On October 22, a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled on a suit brought by the D.C. Socialist Workers Campaign Committee against the D.C. Board of Elections. The ruling directed the Board to provide a forum for the Socialist Workers Campaign's claims that disclosure of the names of its contributors would subject those individuals to harassment and reprisals by the government, employers, and other private individuals encouraged by the government.

The Minnesota Ethics Committee has granted the Socialist Workers Party exemption on the basis of harassment under the Minnesota Ethics in Government Act of 1974.

It has been a persistent pattern that individuals associated and identified with Socialist Workers Party activities in any way --- as candidates, contributors, workers, members or supporters --- have been the target of government harassment, surveillance, violence, interrogations, discrimination, deprivation of employment and general denial of rights.

EVIDENCE

1. Government admission of an FBI "SWP Disruption Program", which clearly states that the electoral activities of the SWP are viewed by the government as the justification for stepped-up harassment. The far-reaching effects of the FBI's operation was dramatically illustrated when a New Jersey high school student became the subject of an intensive FBI inquiry merely because she wrote a letter to the SWP seeking information for a school assignment. Her letter was filtered through a "mail cover" on the SWP headquarters.
2. Government answers to interrogatories in litigation of SWP vs. Nixon et al. admit utilizing illegal wiretaps against the SWP since 1945.
3. Socialist Workers Party answers to government interrogatories in litigation of SWP vs. Nixon et al. documents approximately 200 recent incidents of harassment, surveillance, burglaries, interrogations, discrimination, deprivation of employment and general denial of rights.
4. Index of affidavits documenting recent local incidents of federal and local police harassment, as well as right-wing harassment inspired by and carried out in collusion with government agencies.

CONSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO REQUEST

First amendment rights of association are centrally involved in the SWP request for exemption from disclosure. The Supreme Court has repeatedly upheld and reaffirmed the right of anonymity of members and supporters of controversial organizations. NAACP vs. Alabama, 357 U.S. 449 (1958), struck down a requirement that the NAACP give up its list of members and contributors. The decision noted: "Inviolability of privacy in group association may in many circumstances be indispensable to preservation of freedom of association, particularly where a group espouses dissident beliefs."

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PR DF Political Rights Defense Fund

BOX 649 COOPER STATION NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 212/691-3270

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EDITORIAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1975

The New York Times

Enough Is Enough

The official position of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice on the bureau's counterintelligence program (Cointelpro) is that it was foolish, misguided and sometimes illegal and that it was ended in April, 1971. Yet, according to F.B.I. documents recently obtained by the Socialist Workers' party in a lawsuit against the bureau, some Cointelpro techniques were being employed at least as late as December, 1973.

The documents show that after April, 1971, the bureau continued to contact members of the Socialist Workers' party and its youth affiliate to inform them of the bureau's knowledge of their political activities and then to seek more information about those activities. The bureau also continued to contact members of the organization by telephone to gain personal information about them under the pretext of doing a jury duty survey. Such methods were used on at least 34 occasions after the program was supposedly ended.

The Socialist Workers' party is a legal American political organization. Although it has been the subject of wiretap surveillance for thirty years, no indictments and no convictions have been obtained by the Government. The only conceivable purpose of the continuation of the Cointelpro techniques is harassment and disruption of legitimate political activity.

Attorney General Levi has recently expressed his high regard for the F.B.I. and has characterized some recent criticism of the organization as unfounded. The criticism might fade more quickly if it were clear to the bureau that disruption of legitimate political activity is not part of its mandate and if it could be demonstrated to the American people that when the Government says it has terminated a course of improper conduct, it actually has done so.

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A Challenge to a Bad Reform

Campaign disclosure laws were enacted to expose the identities of big contributors in order to prevent them from later receiving special favors from one of the major parties they help to elect. The laws should not intimidate persons from supporting or working for unpopular minority parties or help the government and other opponents harass those who do.

Yet, in the case of the Socialist Workers Party, intimidation and harassment are exactly what would happen if the organization's campaign committees complied with federal and state regulations. To prevent this, the ACLU has filed suit on behalf of the SWP against government officials on both federal and state levels charging that the campaign disclosure laws violate a number of constitutional rights, including freedom of speech and association and the right of privacy.

The major lawsuit, handled by the national ACLU, is against certain provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. Separate lawsuits by a number of affiliates, including the Southern California ACLU and the Washington CLU, challenge the specific practices in those states.

The federal statute requires campaign committees to periodically turn over to the government the name, address, and place of occupation of each contributor of more than \$100, as well as the names of those receiving more than \$100 from the committees. Also, records must be kept on all contributors of more than \$10, and these records must be made available to the government.

"These requirements are outrageous," the cochairman of the Socialist Workers 1974 National Campaign Committee said at an ACLU news conference in September. "For us to turn over names of our

contributors means to supply the government with ready-made lists of individuals who will only become new targets for . . . harassment."

There is ample evidence of this harassment. The FBI has already admitted to conducting an "SWP Disruption Program," including attempts at infiltration, and the use of electronic surveillance and mail covers.

The mail covers were first revealed through an ACLU lawsuit in which the New Jersey affiliate defended a high school girl who wrote to the SWP requesting information for a term paper, only to have her letter intercepted by the FBI. An agent investigated the girl, Lori Paton; and even after the case was dropped, a report stayed in FBI files under her name with the notation "SM-SWP" meaning "subversive matter—Socialist Workers Party."

The judge, declaring that the FBI had no legal justification for keeping such a file, recently ordered all of Lori Paton's records removed and destroyed. He said that "the existence of those records may at a later time become a detriment" to the 17-year-old girl. The ruling was unique, but only a partial victory.

"While we're happy for Lori that the records will be destroyed," explained ACLU cooperating attorney Frank Askin, "we think the decision is inadequate. It means the FBI can continue to interfere with political inquiry and keep records on innocent people."

If the FBI investigates "innocent" letter writers, what do they do with equally innocent, though more involved supporters of the SWP?

In Washington, one of the states where the ACLU affiliate has filed a separate suit, it is evidently standard procedure for

the FBI to obtain SWP nominating petitions from the state and to use them as the agency sees fit. Thus, a naval air station employee who signed such a petition in 1972 was forced to resign by her employer who had received a copy.

In addition to official harassment and surveillance, the SWP has been subject to acts of violence from unknown persons. For example, four years ago in Los Angeles, where another affiliate suit was filed, a dozen armed men raided the SWP campaign headquarters and set fire to the premises.

Given such a history, the ACLU wants the courts to declare the campaign disclosure acts unconstitutional as applied to the SWP. The harm to individual liberties is too great while the reform benefits are almost nonexistent.

"No one suggests contributions to the SWP could purchase road-building contracts, hikes in mild prices or ambassadorships," Aryeh Neier, ACLU executive director, wrote in a letter to the *New York Times*.

Provisions calling for the reporting of small contributions should be eliminated altogether, because as we have learned \$10 to \$100 is not the going price range in a corrupt party of power.

"Laws limiting disclosure to contributions which could actually purchase corruption," Neier wrote, "would clean up the electoral process and would minimize the damage to privacy and freedom of association. We hope our suit will force legislators to draw disclosure laws accordingly."

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Editorial/Opinion Page

— Editorials —

The SWP victory

WE have on another occasion expressed reservations about the exemption in the new state elections disclosure law for supporters of parties who run the risk of "economic reprisals, loss of unemployment or threat of physical coercion" if their political connections are exposed.

The provision for possible exemption is, of course, based on a line of Supreme Court cases that recognize the need for a right of privacy protecting membership in unpopular groups. The reasoning in the cases is that the exercise of free speech and association will be destroyed if governmental bodies and police can track down at will any political dissenters who have committed no crimes. In fact, one of the early cases involved not left-wing but right-wing radicals.

But this concept of protection against invasion of privacy competes in the "post-Watergate morality" era against the public's right to know who is supporting, and possibly influencing, political parties and candidates. So we are leery of exceptions to the disclosure principle. But while we have taken the position that the latter is important we also recognize that the Legislature had groups like the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in mind. Consequently, we agree as a matter of legal interpretation with the Minnesota Ethics Commission decision granting the SWP exemption insofar as the names of individual donors or lenders are concerned. This was less than the SWP asked, but it gained its main objective.

The broader aspect of the case reaches two points. One is that the SWP victory can be cited as a precedent in a federal and other state cases where the SWP is seeking exemption from disclosure on a general privacy ground. The other important aspect of this case is that the bipartisan commission found believable the allegations that the FBI harasses the SWP habitually.

The FBI refused to testify, so SWP charges against the FBI stood alone. Inasmuch as the SWP presidential ticket got only 940 votes in Minnesota in 1972 we find it hard not to agree that the party is being watched for ideological nonconformity rather than because it presents clear and present danger of revolution.

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editorials

Disclosure and dissent

In the wake of Watergate it may have seemed prudent to demand campaign ethics laws requiring blanket disclosures of all significant political campaign financing. For minor political parties with little chance of success at the polls, however, such requirements make little sense and, as is becoming evident, could well be a serious threat to their existence.

The Minnesota Legislature was among the few lawmaking bodies in the country to have the foresight to see this. Under provisions of the 1974 Campaign Ethics Act, if disclosure would expose a party, its members or its contributors to "economic reprisals, loss of employment or threat of physical coercion," the State Ethics Commission is empowered to exempt that party from the disclosure law.

Documents presented to the ethics commission last night by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) clearly indicate that it has a valid fear of just the kind of reprisals and threats the law seeks to prevent. More than 50 affidavits affirm that since 1967, Minnesota party members have been unnecessarily harassed, interrogated, monitored, spied upon and photographed by the police, and that they have lost or been denied jobs, have had their mail opened and their lives threatened. While all of this cannot be linked directly to their political involvement, enough evidence exists to show that the harassment is far from coincidental.

In Minnesota, the SWP is merely using these examples to ask that it be exempted under the disclosure law so that potential contributors will not be unreasonably frightened into refraining from supporting the party. Considering that the evidence proffered would justify serious charges of the denial of fundamental personal and political liberties, this a minor request.

At the national level, the SWP and other leftist groups have been the target of even more serious official attacks, by the FBI in particular. It is here that the party has gone to court and its list of more than 200 instances of government harassment shows more clearly than even the Watergate investigation that the government has refused to tolerate "radical"—though legal—dissent.

In this state, we supposedly have a more progressive tradition. Minority parties should not be merely "tolerated," however; their right to existence must be guaranteed. The ethics commission should do this by granting the exemption to the SWP and any other minor party that can show that its fears of reprisals are justified.

FBI Wanted Her Fired

By Jerry Oppenheimer
Washington Star Staff Writer

Maude Adams White, a teacher with a pixie face and blonde L'il Orphan Annie curls, always had the feeling that the FBI was keeping an eye on her, but she had no idea how far that surveillance went.

She never suspected that her career was placed in jeopardy or that her sex life was being scrutinized — until Tuesday, when secret FBI documents were released as part of a \$27 million damage suit filed against the Justice Department by the Socialist Workers Party.

As a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Methodist minister's daughter remembers the many demonstrations she attended — against the Vietnam war, in support of Castro's Cuba — at which nondescript men in business suits covertly snapped her picture in the crowd.

SHE RECALLS driving a visiting European Socialist leader to a university rally in the area and noticing that they were followed by several men in a plain sedan with an antenna protruding from the trunk.

She never really had any proof that it was the FBI keeping tabs on her "but I just assumed" that they would show interest in a young D.C. preschool and kindergarten teacher who usually was on hand at Socialist and other "militant" gatherings.

Today Maude Adams White, 29, now Mrs. Robert Wilkinson of Alexandria, has documentation confirming her old suspicions — documentation showing that the FBI went further than snapping her picture and putting a tail on her car.

"Back then," she said in an interview in her Alexandria apartment yesterday, "I really expected any day for an FBI agent to come to my school, but that's not the way they work. I thought they came right out and said to your principal, 'I'm from the FBI.' But now I know they do it secretly to intimidate people and harass people and keep people from being around radical groups or having radical ideas and I guess they wanted to break me."

THE SMALL SHEAF of documents sitting on Mrs. Wilkinson's coffee table, obtained by the Socialist Workers Party in connection with the lawsuit against the Justice Department, outlines an apparent attempt by the FBI to destroy the young woman's teaching career because of her membership in YSA.

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MRS. MAUDE WILKINSON
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signed to separate her from the educational system."

A short time later, in another memo, the writer, whose name was deleted, said that a letter to Miss White's parents "may not have the desired effect" because "the subject's mother was visiting her apartment last month when a meeting of the (YSA) was held."

(Yesterday, Mrs. White said she stayed at her daughter's apartment that night because of car trouble. Mrs. White deplored "this FBI snooping" and declared that her daughter "had a right to express herself.")

THE FBI MEMO further recommended that "an anonymous letter" be sent to D.C. school officials pointing out Miss White's affiliation with YSA, the fact meetings were held in her apartment, "certain literature" was found in the hallway, she "had been living with a man for the last three months, although she is not married," and she had visits from a "male who stays overnight." The memos identified the two men as YSA members.

Several weeks later, in a follow-up memo, the FBI decided to write the anonymous letter to school officials. "Assure that all necessary steps are taken to protect the identity of the bureau as the source of this letter," the memo said.

The letter was written to then-Supt. William R. Manning on May 29, 1969, according to the documents. The letter-writer described himself as a resident of Miss White's apartment building. In part, the letter said:

"I bring this information to your attention in order to protect the D.C. school system from the menace of a teacher who does not have the interests of the children or the country at heart. I am certain that a responsible school administrator like yourself would not allow a revolutionist to indoctrinate the fertile minds of grade school children."

SUBSEQUENTLY, according to the documents, an investigation was begun by the intelligence unit of the D.C. police department at the direction of an assistant school superintendent who was not identified.

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ning, now city manager of Bel Air, Md., said he did not remember ever receiving a letter concerning Miss White. After a reporter read him a copy of the letter, Manning said, "It might raise a question in my mind, but I just pretty much ignored anonymous letters."

Manning said that most of his mail was opened by an assistant, now retired from the school system, and that letters regarding teachers and other employees were referred to the personnel department.

A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police Department was checking yesterday to determine whether the department took part in the investigation of Miss White.

One of the FBI memorandums mentioned an officer in the police intelligence unit, whose name was deleted, as having "the responsibility of conducting intelligence investigations within the D.C. public school system."

The FBI declined comment yesterday on the matter because, according to a spokesman, the Socialist Workers Party suit against the Justice Department is still pending.

The investigation of Miss White and others, the spokesman said, was part of the FBI's Cointelpro counter-intelligence operation aimed at the Socialist Workers, the New Left, "white hate groups," the American Communist Party and similar organizations of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

THE INVESTIGATION apparently had no effect on Miss White's job status in the District because in June 1970 she quit her teaching job in the District by her own choice, she said.

Mrs. Wilkinson said she was not aware of the investigation until this week's disclosure of the FBI documents.

She said yesterday that while she was active in YSA, "I was not a leader, not a speaker." She confirmed, however, that her apartment in Northwest Washington was headquarters at the time for the local YSA chapter, which she described as having five or eight members.

She also confirmed that at the time, before she was married, she was living with a man. "I guess the FBI put that in because teachers are supposed to have very high morals or something and I guess they figured if the school board knew that, they'd have two things against me."

Mrs. Wilkinson, who is no longer a member of YSA, and who now teaches in Fairfax, said that as a Socialist she believes "in a society that programs for people's needs and not making money, not making profits."

What is her view of the FBI documents on her coffee table?

"It just shows how vulnerable people are when they become active or want to do something that would change the nature of this country, whether to stop war, or promote civil rights or the women's movement, because the FBI has tried to harass all of these movements and the people in these movements."



Statement to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Submitted at the request of the Committee staff)

By Syd Stapleton, Political Rights Defense Fund

The Political Rights Defense Fund is a broadly sponsored civil liberties group that supports a suit filed against the FBI and other agencies by the Socialist Workers party and the Young Socialist Alliance. The suit requests damages for past federal government disruption of these two groups and an injunction against the continuation of such activity.

In the course of this suit we have received FBI and other documents that show a thirty year program of FBI harassment and persecution of civil rights activists, socialists, unionists, opponents of the Vietnam war, and others. Most important, *there is overwhelming evidence that the harassment continues.*

The now notorious COINTELPROs were part of this FBI campaign to snuff out dissent. Although the FBI and the Justice Department claim that the COINTELPRO programs were terminated in 1971, the same unconstitutional tactics are in use today.

Is the FBI's massive political surveillance and disruption focused on terrorists or other dangerous criminals? The record shows that the answer is no.

For example, the FBI admitted in legal documents that it began wiretapping the SWP in 1945. But in the thirty years since that date, not one single member of the SWP has been indicted for a federal crime.

I'm sure the Democratic and Republican parties would want to think twice before making any similar assertion about their members and activists.

The Socialist Workers party is a legal political party. In the 1972 presidential election, its candidates were on the ballot in 23 states, and it received the largest vote of any party to the left of the Democrats. The SWP's other activities have consisted of advocating a socialist form of government, participating in organizing large, peaceful antiwar demonstrations, giving active support to school desegregation, supporting the Farmworkers and the rights of Soviet dissidents, distributing leaflets, selling books and newspapers, running candidates for public office, and so on.

The SWP has never engaged in terrorism in any form, and has published books and pamphlets to try to convince others that it is ineffective and counterproductive.

Nevertheless, the FBI launched a specific program aimed at disrupting SWP activities in October of 1961. The letter that initiated the "SWP Disruption Program" provided the following justification:

"The Socialist Workers party has, over the past several years, been openly espousing its line on a local and national basis through running candidates for public office and strongly directing and/or supporting such causes as Castro's Cuba and integration problems in the south."

The 1961 letter goes on to describe the purpose of the FBI's anonymous letters and harassment to be "to alert the public to the fact that the SWP is not just another socialist group but follows the revolutionary principles of Marx, Lenin and Engels as interpreted by Leon Trotsky." A fact to which the public could easily become alert by reading the literature of the Socialist Workers party.

This passage and other documents reflect the notion that the FBI and other agencies are charged with the duty of protecting the American people from certain kinds of ideas and political views.

This notion was at the heart of the FBI's illegal COINTELPRO operations. For example, the FBI got a teacher fired from the Cleveland Public School System on the grounds that "her position enables her to propagandize youthful minds" (without a shred of evidence that she actually did any "propagandizing").

To our knowledge, the FBI's cowardly use of anonymous letters to deprive teachers of their jobs was effective in at least two cases, and used without the desired result in at least two more. In each one of these cases the motivation was purely political

and unrelated to the qualifications necessary for the job. In one memo in which the San Antonio FBI office reports the successful conclusion of an effort to get a socialist teacher fired, they say of the victim, "The subject was described as an intelligent, excellent teacher who is well qualified in her field."

The FBI even got a Boy Scout Troop in Orange, New Jersey disbanded because the scoutmaster's wife was a member of the Socialist Workers party.

Other COINTELPRO tactics included visits, calls and anonymous letters to the landlords, employers, parents, and relatives of members of the SWP. Other types of FBI COINTELPRO activities that the documents in our possession show are selective leaking of information to the press to try to discredit socialist candidates, and the use of informers as provocateurs. One set of FBI files even shows that the FBI tried to create the false impression that a member of the Young Socialist Alliance was an informer with the aim of turning the person into a pariah in the political party of his choice.

The FBI documents we have obtained, nearly 4,000 pages, show that under the COINTELPRO title, the FBI carried out a massive campaign involving hundreds of employees over at least a ten year period to wreck the political, personal and professional lives of members and supporters of the Socialist Workers party -- without the slightest evidence that there was any risk of them engaging in criminal or violent activities.

The FBI is doing the same thing today!

The Justice Department and the FBI have claimed that these activities stopped in 1971.

There is now conclusive evidence that this claim is false. First, it is clear that the programs were ended only after the break-in at the Media, Pa., FBI office revealed their existence. The memo which resulted in the discontinuation of the programs was written one month after the Media incident. It says, in part, "To afford additional security to our sensitive techniques and operations, it is recommended that the COINTELPROs operated by the Domestic Intelligence Division be discontinued." It goes on to say that future so-called counterintelligence should be conducted with "tight procedures to insure absolute secrecy."

The termination of the COINTELPROs was clearly a tactical and cosmetic operation, motivated by a desire for even greater secrecy, rather than by a rejection of the criminal violations of constitutional rights that had occurred under the program. The FBI never repudiated these actions, reprimanded the agents involved, or expressed the slightest regret. In addition, the Justice Department has not prosecuted the criminals involved in this systematic denial of civil rights.

To the contrary, the FBI's current attitude is to justify and defend the COINTELPRO operations -- and Director Kelley has even expressed the intention of seeking authorization for the continued use of COINTELPRO-style tactics.

As part of what seems to be a sort of low-key FBI "Operation Candor," former FBI Assistant Director William A. Sullivan recently reflected the FBI attitude toward COINTELPRO. He was asked on national television what he thought of the FBI trying to get a teacher fired for her views by means of an anonymous letter. His reply? "The only mistake we made was sending an anonymous letter and not signing J. Edgar Hoover's name to it."

Actually, Sullivan's quip comes pretty close to expressing the current policy of the FBI. The FBI sends Special Agents, who identify themselves as such, to alert the employers of members of the SWP to the presence of "subversives" on their work force. Not only is this likely to be more effective than an anonymous letter, but it has the merit of never having to be put in writing.

In some cases the individual involved has been lucky enough to have an employer who wasn't so intimidated by the FBI that he fired the socialist. Others have not been so fortunate.

In the course of preparing for our suit we have solicited statements from members of the Socialist Workers party and the Young Socialist Alliance

about the harassment they have suffered at the hands of the FBI and similar agencies. *Two thirds* of the material we've received concerns incidents that took place *after* the 1971 "termination" of the COINTELPROs as a program. And these documents show that every single one of the tactics used under COINTELPRO has been used by the FBI outside of and after the termination of the COINTELPRO designation.

Of course, many people withstand such pressures -- but what is reflected here is a situation in which the government is making it easier for someone to hold some political views than others. Are members of the Democratic, Republican or American Independent parties visited on the job by the FBI *simply because of their party membership*? Of course not. But the SWP has been a target for such harassment for thirty years.

It's worth pointing out again that this FBI harassment of a party that is trying to win the American people to its point of view has occurred in the complete absence of criminal activity by the SWP or criminal charges against it.

Here is an example of non-COINTELPRO FBI activity. In 1973 a woman who was working for the Department of Interior had her suitability for employment challenged on the grounds that she had previously been a member of the SWP. The Civil Service Commission referred in its challenge to a letter of resignation that she had sent to the SWP in 1971 -- in fact, the Commission quoted the letter in its entirety. The Civil Service Commission later admitted in a legal document that the letter had been supplied by the FBI.

But the only copy of the woman's letter of resignation had been in the files of the Detroit office of the SWP, until it was burglarized in November of 1971. Also, after the 1971 theft of the SWP files, individuals whose names had appeared on stolen lists began to receive visits from the FBI.

Clearly, either the FBI stole the files themselves, or, at a minimum, knowingly received stolen property. I say knowingly because, first, the burglary was widely publicized, and second, because their informers in the SWP would have made them aware of something as significant as a political burglary.

All of this activity took place *after* the April 28, 1971 "discontinuation" of COINTELPRO.

Under COINTELPRO, the FBI announced its intention to disrupt the SWP. On April 28, 1971, the announcement was slyly withdrawn.

Our review of the FBI documents available has told us something about the background to the FBI's "investigation" of socialists. It is now apparent that the FBI opens a permanent file on every person who joins either the SWP or the YSA. One file on an individual that we received, for example, begins with the notation that the file is "predicated on receipt of information. . . that he is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance." It is clear from the case of the Department of Interior employee and others that these files are not destroyed even if the individual leaves the organizations.

It is also apparent that the FBI at least investigates every person they know to express an interest in the SWP or the YSA -- perhaps including all those who subscribe to their publications -- a number that has reached 30 or 40 thousand on occasion.

One case from New Jersey shows the extent of the FBI activity clearly. A high school student wrote to the Socialist Workers party in 1973 to request information for a social studies project for her school. The FBI copied her return address off her letter in the Post Office before it was delivered to the SWP -- and launched an intensive investigation. They visited her school, the local police, and inquired about her father's credit rating. As a conclusion, they permanently entered her name in their files under the caption "Subversive Matter - SWP."

About 1,600 people attended the national convention of the Socialist Workers party this summer. The FBI has a file on every one. Keeping in mind the fact that there is a turnover in the membership of any political group, one can see that the spying on the SWP and the YSA has generated many thousand files, literally millions of pages of material, all of which the FBI feels must be kept up-to-date -- and probably tens of thousands of investigations like the one conducted against the New Jersey high school student. All this means that the FBI is continually, unceasingly engaged in contacting landlords, employers, relatives, parents,

credit bureaus, friends and SWPers and YSAers themselves -- telling all of them that they want to talk about a "Subversive Matter" -- the Socialist Workers party. This has continued undiminished since 1971.

As you might imagine, this is not the sort of thing that is calculated to help a political party win new members and supporters.

Another side of the FBI's massive "investigation" of the SWP and YSA is the widespread use of informers. In my opinion, the use of informers in political groups should be outlawed. It means that the FBI is inserting people hostile to the subject group into discussions on policy and into a position in which they are responsible for implementing the programs of the groups in question. In a political group in which every member is an activist of some sort, every agent is bound to be a provocateur, acting on the basis of his loyalty to the FBI and interfering with the freedom of association of those who have the best interests of the organization at heart. The FBI recently admitted that one of its informers in the YSA had even run for public office in 1972.

I hope these facts will set off an alarm bell in your minds. I believe that they show that the FBI and the Justice Department still believe that they have the right to declare some ideas off limits for the American people. This is a dangerous situation.

The "idea police" mentality was reflected in the now defunct Attorney General's List of Subversive Organizations." Groups were arbitrarily listed by the Attorney General on the basis of his opinion of who was subversive. And, although the list was abolished in 1974 as a result of its antiquity, the characterization of some groups and opinions as subversive continues full scale. But what does "subversive" mean? How radical can you get before you become a "subversive"? Who draws the line, and where?

The answer now is that the FBI and the Justice Department draw it where ever they feel like drawing it -- most often starting slightly to the left of the Democratic party.

In case someone may be misled, the term subversive does not, for the FBI, mean that a group is either violent or an agent of a foreign power. In a hearing on a preliminary motion in our suit, the FBI attempted to justify its harassment of the SWP on ideological grounds -- quoting from the Communist Manifesto of 1848 and Trotsky's History of the Russian Revolution.

All of this was an attempt to get around the fundamental fact that *the Socialist Workers party neither advocates nor engages in violent or illegal acts.*

Unfortunately, making the FBI stop using the term subversive, while it might help, wouldn't be the answer. The FBI and similar agencies have the equally vague and dangerous substitutes -- "internal security" and "national security."

A more modern justification is to claim that the FBI is only carrying out a criminal investigation to see if the SWP is in violation of the law -- which it hasn't been since the FBI began its "investigation" in 1945.

The FBI may point out that there is terrorism in the world today. No one can deny that. But no one can claim that the SWP is terrorist.


The American people face an enormous problem. The information available from the FBI records from the Media, Pa., break-in indicate that the largest single area of FBI activity is political surveillance against the left -- roughly 40% of its efforts appear to go in this direction.

Moreover, the FBI has shown that it is eager to cover up the scope and character of this activity. And the most important aid to the FBI's role as a political police is the secrecy in which it continues to operate.

Of course, the FBI is not alone. The CIA, NSA and similar agencies cloak their "intelligence" activities in similar secrecy, and we have seen what they have produced in the past.

A very important first step that should be taken to protect constitutional rights is to lift the veil of secrecy from these agencies. The American people have the right and need to know the character and extent of the U.S. government's past and present political police operations.

The next step would be to bring these operations to an end. □



January 7, 1976

Note to: JONATHON CAHN

Attached are titles of suggested readings, including
copies of the cover pages of two of the "Damned
Publications" from Mr. Hobson.

Lorraine McCottry

MR. JONATHAN FAHN
SHUTE SCHOOL
WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT 06492

1

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OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

File

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Councilmember Julius W. Hobson
At-Large

CONSTITUENT SERVICE RECORD
(Confidential)

Name Jonathan Cohn Date 1-7-76
Address Choate School, Wallington Conn.
Telephone (Home) _____ (Work) 06492

Description of problem _____
Requested reading titles.

Action requested _____
RP

Action taken _____
Publications - "The Damned"
suggested titles sent.

JW Hobson / Jmcc Material sent
Client serviced by (staff member) to school
Requested by telephone, visit or corresp.

February 4, 1976

Mrs. Marion H. Cooper
1718 Albemarle Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

Dear Mrs. Cooper:

Thank you for taking the time to write me about your concerns of the seriousness of the drug problem in this country. I am pleased that you were able to see my appearance on the television and hear my remarks.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



8 January 1976

Dear Mr. Hobson,

I heard you on television (channel 4) yesterday morning. I agree with you completely when you say that the Fed. Gov. is responsible for the drug problem in this country. The Fed. Gov. seems more interested in drug treatment programs than in keeping out the drugs in the first place.

Sincerely,

William H. Cooper (Mr.)
1718 Albert Drive
Sil. Spg., Md. 20902

M. H. Casper
1718 Albert Dr.
Sil. Spg.
Md. 20902



Alberti

Mr. Julius Hudson
Member, District of Columbia City
Council
14th and E N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: Do you wish to submit
any nominations

Pat Miner:

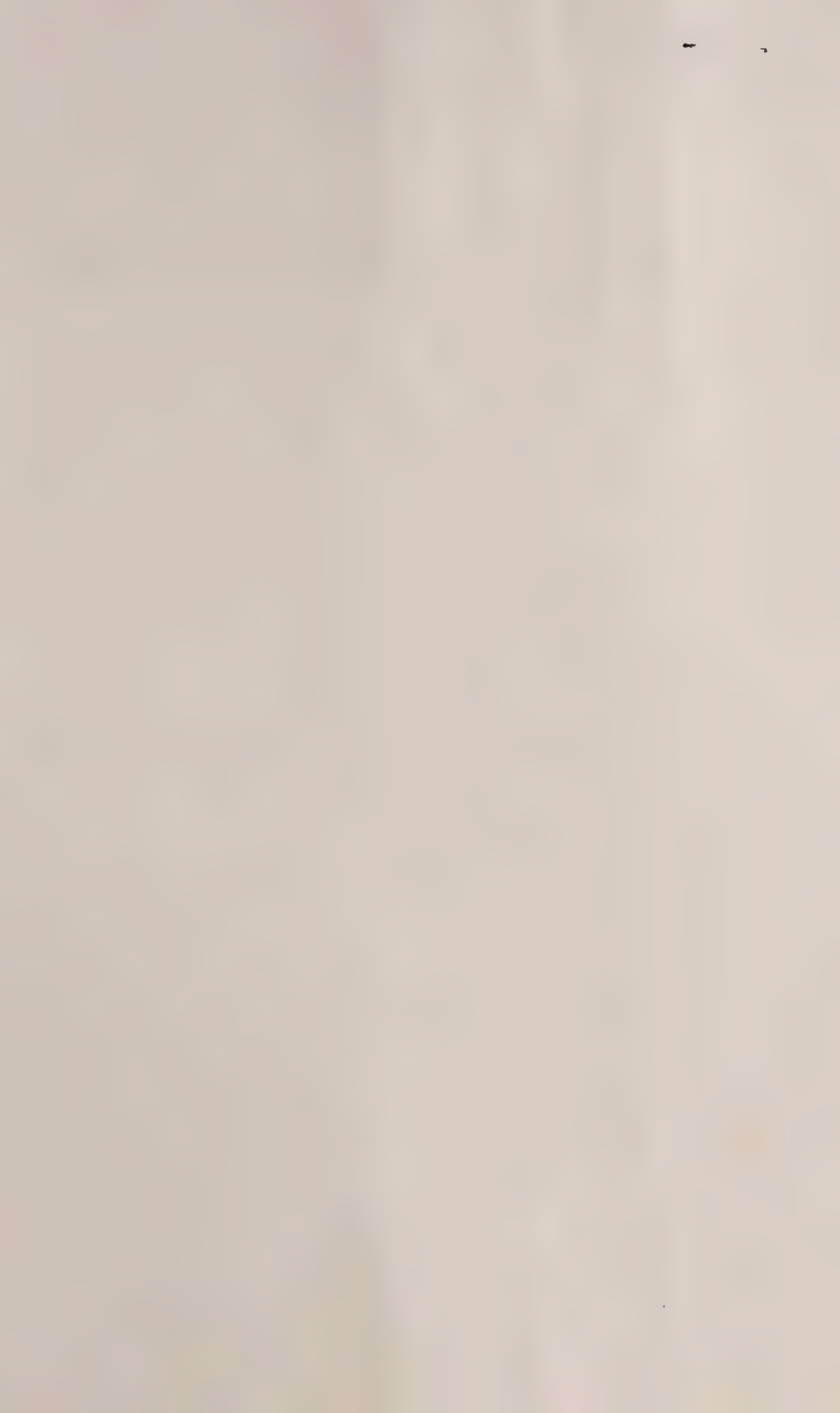
Lou Aronica:

Julius would like to
nominate Virginia Morris,
Ocie Hall (Federal Women's

Sandy Brown: Program Coordinator at
NASA), Peggy Guffitt
(lawyer at CSC Board of
Appeals & Review) and Alice
Lattimore Weedon (GSA

Lorraine McCottry: General Counsel's Office
particularly if they are from

Alice Blue: Weeks 6, 7, 8



*Commission on Status
of Women*

March 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Helen S. Lewis, Executive Director
D.C. Commission on the Status of Women

FROM: Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large

SUBJECT: Nominations for the Commission on the Status of Women

I would like to nominate the following persons for consideration to fill the vacancies on the Commission:

583-3160

Mrs. Virginia Morris
3107 W Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20020

755-8525

Mrs. Ocie Hall
Federal Women's Program Coordinator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

482-5326

632-4461

S.
Mrs. Peggy Griffith
Attorney at Law
Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals & Review

3135 Chestnut St. N.E.

Comp.

967-5107

A.
Mrs. Ollie Lattimore Weeden
General Counsel's Office
General Service Administration

343-7331



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

ROOM 204 DISTRICT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

629-5238

February 27, 1976

To: Councilmembers Nadine P. Winter, Willie J. Hardy, James E. Coates,
Sterling Tucker, Marion Barry Jr., Julius Hobson Sr., Douglas E. Moore,
Jerry A. Moore.

From: Helen S. Lewis, Executive Director

Subject: Nominations for the Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission is preparing to consider its recommendations to the Mayor for persons to fill vacancies on the Commission. There will be at least two vacancies, possibly more, this Spring. The Commission plans to make recommendations to the Mayor within the next few weeks.

Several areas have been identified in which we feel we need additional strength. Geographically, we need more contact with Wards 6, 7, 8, and would like to know of candidates from those wards. In areas of expertise, we are looking for persons to strengthen our resources in criminal justice, health and welfare, housing, and public information. We are also looking for liaison with labor and with other-than-black minorities.

Our nominating committee will be meeting on Friday, March 4. If you have any suggestions for us, it would be most helpful to have them by that date.

We greatly appreciate any help you can offer.

Helen S. Lewis

*Call Esther
Schuman
629-5238*

MARY DUBLIN KEYSERLING
CHAIRPERSON

TIMOTHY L. JENKINS
VICE CHAIRPERSON

GILDA M. IRIARTE
SECRETARY

GERALDINE P. BOYKIN
JOAN A. BURT
SHARYN CAMPBELL
KATHERINE W. COLE
MILDRED J. DUCKWILDER
CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN

A. PATRICIA FROHMAN
MARY ELLEN VERHEYDEN HILLIARD
ALICE C. HUNTER
MARY JANNEY
ESTHER C. LAWTON
JEANNE E. LEA

SHIRLEY D. MCCUNE
MARTHA MALLARD MITCHELL
MARGUERITE C. SELDEN
JOY R. SIMONSON
ANNE B. TURPEAU
DORIS D. WOOTEN

RESUME

PEGGY STRAUSS GRIFFITHS

1976

Peggy Strauss Griffiths

BIOGRAPHY

Peggy Strauss Griffiths, B. A., J. D., M. A. (Labor Economics)

Attorney: Member of the Appeals Review Board
U. S. Civil Service Commission

Place and Date of Birth: Roanoke, Virginia
April 23, 1925

Address: Home: 3135 Chestnut Street, NE, Washington, D. C. 20018
Work: U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street, NW, D. C.
Telephone: Home - LA 6-8967
Work - 63-24461

Education:

1. High School - Langston High School, Johnson City, Tennessee
Valedictorian - 1943
2. College: B. A. Cum Laude, Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1943
(Majors: Economics and Political Science)
3. Professional and Graduate:
 - A. J. D. Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1949
 - B. M. A. (Economics) (Honors) Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C., 1958

Honors and Awards:

1. B. A. Cum Laude, Howard University, 1946
2. Membership, Phi Gamma Mu, The National Social Science Honor Society
3. Congressional Fellow (1965-66 while employed at the U. S. Department of Labor)

Teaching Appointments:

1. Instructor, Department of Social Science, College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1947-1951
2. Instructor, Department of Social Sciences, College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1955-1958
3. Visiting Lecturer on Labor Relations and Labor Economics, Department of Political Science at the American University in Cairo, Egypt

Other Work Experience:

1. Industrial Analyst, National Labor Relations Board, Summer, 1949
2. Part-time Law Practice, Washington, D. C., 1950-1956
3. Attorney, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor, Division of Legislation and General Legal Service, 1960 to 1968
4. Special Assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Personnel of the Veterans Administration, 1-1968 to 10-1968
5. Member of the Appeals Review Board of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, 10-68 to present

Research:

1. "The Labor Court as a Method of Settling Industrial Disputes" (Master's Thesis - unpublished) 1957-58
2. General Research on Civil Rights under the direction of Dr. James Nabritt, Professor of Law, Howard University, 1947-49. (This research was conducted in conjunction with what is reputed to be the first courses on Civil Rights to be offered by any law school in the U. S. A.) Dr. Nabritt is former President of Howard University.
3. "A Study of the Differences between the American and Ceylonese Educational Systems" for a Seminar for Ceylonese recipients of Fulbright Grants to study in the U. S. A., U. S. Educational Foundation in Ceylon, American Embassy, Colombo, Ceylon, May, 1959.

Marital Status:

Married: Dr. Norman H. C. Griffiths, Dental Teacher

Special Lectures:

1. I have given a number of lectures before groups in Ceylon including the University of Ceylon, Faculty groups, the Ceylon Federation of University Women, etc., on such topics as the American economic system and the American educational system.
2. I have participated in a number of training courses at various Government agencies and the Civil Service Commission on the Federal appellate process in general and the discrimination complaint process in particular. I have also given several lectures on employment opportunities for young people and the status of women to various community groups including the Administrative Women's Division of the National Educational Association.
3. I have also participated in seminars and/or workshops conducted by such groups as the American Bar Association, National Civil Service League, American Arbitration Association, American Civil Liberties Union.
4. I conducted a seminar on Careers for students at Tennessee State University as a part of the activities celebrating the inauguration of the President of the University.

Foreign Travel:

I have traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, the U. S. A., and Canada.

Special Notes on the Congressional Fellowship:

The Congressional Fellowship Program is sponsored jointly by the American Political Science Association and the United States Civil Service Commission. Participants in the Program are selected from Journalists, Political Scientists (PHD's or PHD Candidates) and Career Government employees. The purposes of the Fellowship are to (1) provide the participants with a better understanding of the Legislative Process and (2) develop better relationships between the legislative and executive departments.

The ten-month program is divided into three segments: (1) the orientation period which consists of a number of lectures and seminars regarding the legislative process; (2) 4 months as a part of the Staff of a House member or House committee (I worked on the Staff of Congressman Carlton Sickles of Maryland, in which office I participated in every aspect of the work of a congressman including legislative work, constituents' requests, news releases and speeches, but primarily labor legislative work); (3) 4 months on the staff of a Senator (I worked for Senator Philip Hart of Michigan. In this office I gained vast experience in the legislative process re civil rights legislation. voting legislation. legislation concerning relocation of persons displaced by Federal or Federally assisted projects, and other legislative projects. At the time I was there, Senator Hart was the primary sponsor of the 1966 Civil Rights proposal and I performed much work in connection with the hearings, meetings and the collection of data on this proposal.)

Organizations:

1. National Bar Association
2. Phi Gama Mu, National Social Science Honor Society
3. National Council of Negro Women

Community Activities:

Former Chairwoman (2 years) of the Parish School Board of St. Francis De Sales School.

Former President (2 years) of the auxiliary to the Robert F. Truman Dental Society.

Former President (2 years) of the Club of Chi Wives (The Chi Delta Mu Fraternity is an organization comprised of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, which among other things, along with the Club of Chi Wives, establishes and implements programs for providing educational assistance to needy students in the Health Professions.)

Chairwoman of the Committee for Christian Education of the St. Francis De Sales School.

Member of the Commission on Christian Education for the Washington, D. C. Archdiocese. (VICE-CHAIRMAN)

Special Assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Personnel, V. A.

My primary responsibility was in the area of recruitment of minorities for professional and technical positions in the V. A. and community relations between the V. A. and various minority community organizations. I also from time to time became involved in the placement of individuals who have been recruited.

In most instances, my recruitment activities required that I give advice and counsel to young minority college seniors not only with regard to career opportunities in the V. A. but also with regard to Civil Service and/or V. A. requirements for the job and the procedures for meeting such requirements.

I was classified as an attorney advisor to the AA for P of the V. A. In this capacity, I kept the AA for P advised on the status of legislation (pertinent to her area), and did legal research. I also did some work in the area of Labor Management relations, i.e., assisting in the preparation of arbitration cases and doing research regarding certain Labor Management questions.

Administrative and Managerial Responsibilities

In my position at the Veterans Administration, I had the responsibility for establishing and administering a nationwide program for the recruitment of all minorities for professional and technical positions in the Veterans Administration system. This involved identifying places where qualified minorities could be reached (i.e., colleges, universities, associations, etc.), setting up schedules for making personal or other contacts with such sources, assigning other V. A. employees to perform some of the recruitment activity and then calling persons so contacted to the attention of appropriate agency officials.

I also performed many administrative functions during my 8 years of teaching at the college level. In this regard, I was responsible for developing a syllabus for the course, formulating examination questions, assigning projects to students, evaluating student performance in order to assign grades, recording and analyzing the grades, performance, attendance and potential of all the students.

Attorney Advisor in the Solicitor's Office - U. S. Department of Labor

I worked in the division of Legislation and General Legal Service. Attorneys in this division had the responsibility of drafting labor legislation and preparing explanatory materials pertaining thereto. In addition we were involved in the preparation of informational materials and testimony for Departmental Officials regarding labor legislation and other legislation which was of interest to the Department. As a part of the General Legal Services performed in this position, we answered correspondence for Congressmen and the White House regarding questions of Federal labor law, drafted executive orders, and prepared legal memoranda in response to inquiries from the various Bureaus of the Department.

From time to time we also wrote some of the appellate decisions for the Federal Employees Compensation and Appeals Board.

The legislative work referred to above required daily contact with certain officials of the Office of Management and Budget and different committees on Capitol Hill.

Member, Appeals Review Board

I currently serve as a member of the 9-member Appeals Review Board of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

A Board member is responsible for making independent decisions on a wide variety of matters and cases involving Federal employees. In addition, Board members write decisions regarding certain types of cases and talk to individuals and agencies about the Board's basic responsibilities and authority.

Board members are all lawyers and must possess an in-depth knowledge of personnel administration since this Board constitutes the final administrative appellate level for consideration of appeals of Federal employees, before the case goes to court. The Board adjudicates about ten different types of appeals which may be broadly categorized as

(1) appeals of Federal employees from personnel actions taken against them by their own agencies (i.e., adverse actions, reductions in force, etc.), (2) appeals of Federal employees from actions by the offices and Bureaus of the Civil Service Commission (i.e., legal retirement questions, disability retirement, suitability, etc.), and (3) discrimination appeals.

Finally Board members share with the Chairman of the Board responsibility for:

- (1) the economical and efficient operation of the Board;
- (2) the establishment and implementation of Board policy and procedure;
- (3) the efficiency, correctness and technical accuracy of judgments and decisions rendered by the Board;
- (4) referring appropriate cases to the attention of the Commissioners, along with analyses of issues and formulated recommendations for the Commissioners' actions;
- (5) giving advice and counsel to the Commissioners relating primarily to the appellate functions of the Commission but impinging upon and relevant to its rule-making and regulatory functions as well.

My work in the Civil Rights area consists of the following:

1. Preparation of summary materials and legal analysis for an Assistant Secretary of Labor used in connection with responsibilities regarding the Women's Committee on Civil Rights (prior to and immediately after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964).
2. Assisted in the preparation of an analysis of the Development of Human Rights in the United States for the United Nations Year Book. My specific responsibility was to prepare an analysis of the progress of minorities in employment.
3. Preparation of legal memorandum regarding certain aspects of Civil Rights. In this connection, I did some of the preliminary work regarding the application of Title VI to Department of Labor Programs.

4. As A Congressional Fellow, I worked for 4 months on the staff of Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, who was the primary sponsor of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966. I handled most of the work of the office regarding this Bill. In this regard I attended the Hearings and briefed the Senator thereon, prepared statements for the Congressional record, drafted letters, assisted in the preparation of the Senator's testimony before the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, and arranged and attended briefing meetings, between representatives of the Justice Department and Senatorial Staff.
5. At the Veterans Administration, I was primarily responsible for the recruitment of minority group applicants in filling a wide variety of technical and professional positions throughout the V. A. system.
6. As a Member of the Appeals Review Board, I review appeals of minorities and women on discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

2. Mrs. Griffiths taught classes in social science, led discussions, administered and corrected examinations, participated in the construction of syllabi and study guides, shared in the determination of academic policies, attended faculty meetings, carried out committee assignments, and performed other professional duties connected with teaching on the college level.
5. Her work as a college teacher required and presented constant opportunities for the use of initiative, originality and judgment. It was her responsibility to evaluate the students' intellectual growth and development. She had to assign grades indicating the quality of work of each student, and do other tasks which required the exercise of careful and mature judgment. Mrs. Griffiths performed these functions excellently.
7. Mrs. Griffiths is a splendid person. She is gifted with a mind of very high order and has worked faithfully to develop it. Her training in the social sciences and in law give her an excellent background as a Social Administration adviser.
12. Mrs. Griffiths, in addition to being well informed in her fields of interest and professionally well qualified, has a pleasant, ingratiating personality. She is cooperative, considerate and gets along well with her associates. I am convinced that she would perform most effectively and most responsibly in the position for which she is being considered. For these reasons she has my warm support.

Robert E. Martin

9-3-63

Peggy - These were the comments made on the form they sent from the C S Board of Examiners. I am very pleased to give you my warm support. - R. E. Martin

الجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة

The American University in Cairo

113, SHARIA KASR EL AINI

CAIRO, EGYPT U.A.R.

شعبة الاقتصاد

وعلوم سياسية

Department of Economics

and Political Science

May 30th, 1967.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mrs. Peggy Sue Griffiths, of Washington, D.C., during her sojourn in Cairo as a result of her husband's Fulbright lectureship here, has served as a part-time faculty member in the American University in Cairo. She has taught a course in Labor Economics, one of our regular undergraduate credit courses.

Mrs. Griffiths' teaching and her association with us has been very satisfactory in all respects. In fact, she has contributed considerably more than would have been required of her as a part time faculty member in that she has given numerous helpful suggestions toward the improvement of the Labor Economics course.

We would be happy to have Mrs. Griffiths serve with us again.

L.E. Tisdell

L.E. Tisdell

Chairman

Dept. of Economics and Pol. Sc.

Agency: U. S. Department of Commerce
Grade: GS-15, Title: Member of Natural Gas Action Group
Date: Detail from Nov. 24, 1975 to Present
Salary: \$36,500 per yr; Avg. Hrs.: 40; Place: Washington, D. C.
Final: \$36,500 per yr.

Member of the Natural Gas Action Group - Office of Energy Programs

1. The Natural Gas Action Group's primary function is to provide a quick-reaction capability within the Department of Commerce to help alleviate economic hardships that might be suffered in the event of natural gas curtailments during the 1975-76 winter season.
2. At the same time, the group is expected to provide the Department and the Office of Energy Programs with an analytical capability that would focus on a variety of natural gas-related problems, generating information useful in decision-making during this potential crisis period and undertaking finely focused, quick-look studies as required.

The NGAG is to serve as an effective communication link for the exchange of experiences in solving alternate fuel and conversion problems, disseminating fuel and policy data, evaluating and promoting conservation efforts, exploring policy options, and providing state and local input to Federal policy.

The team is made up of energy, government, and industrial specialists, conversant with national fuel problems, government fuel policies, relevant legislation, and industrial operations.

As a member of this group, my primary responsibility is in performing the legal work of the group and analyzing energy legislation.



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

March 24, 1976

Mr. Gilbert Caldwell
Community Arts Director
D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities
1329 E Street, N.W., Suite 1023
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

I have reviewed the proposal which Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance (SAJA) has submitted to the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities. I am familiar with the fine work which SAJA has done for troubled young people and their families over the past few years.

I am quite pleased to see that SAJA has initiated this move into the area of cultural programs; their proposal for a creative writing program is an excellent idea. It would give young people a chance to develop their creativity with guidance and interest from local poets and writers as well as help to refine their communication skills. I have seen some of their young people's work in the SAJA Quarterly, and I have found it refreshing and appealing.

I certainly hope that you will give their proposal every consideration for funding. Such an innovative approach to the arts, coupled with the obvious value to the lives of the young people involved, makes it an extremely worthwhile project.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Julius W. Hobson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Julius W. Hobson

Chairman

Committee on Education, Recreation
and Youth Affairs

March 24, 1976

Mr. Gilbert Caldwell
Community Arts Director
D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities
1329 E Street, N.W., Suite 1023
Washington, D.C. 20004

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Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation
and Youth Affairs



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

July 26, 1976

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dear Colleagues:

At the next legislative session of the Council on July 27, 1976, I plan to introduce a motion to discharge the Initiative and Referendum Act (Bill 1-256) from the Committee of the Whole. Unless the bill is discharged now it will die in Committee. The Initiative and Referendum Act would enable the people of the District of Columbia to participate directly in the government through the initiative and referendum process. We Council members preached "democracy" before we were elected over a year ago; your vote on this issue will indicate to the public whether or not you are still willing to place the "government" in the hands of the people!

I would like to review the issue for you:

The idea of initiative and referendum in the United States developed at the turn of the Century as an out growth of the Progressive Reform Movement. The Progressives saw the power of initiative and referendum as a tool for the people to take direct action and therefore bypass the traditional, and often cumbersome, legislative process and executive veto. More recently this theme has repeated itself, particularly in the post-Watergate atmosphere. Recent public opinion polls suggest that the public has become increasingly suspicious of the traditional political process with what they perceive as its special interests, highly paid lobbyists, and unresponsive public officials and favor reforms in the political system which would give them a final check. The initiative and referendum are means to this end.

South Dakota was the first state to adopt initiative and referendum provisions and make them a part of its constitution in 1898. Since that time 21 other states have adopted both the initiative and referendum as amendments to their constitutions. California has made the greatest use of its initiative and referendum provisions. Since their adoption in 1911, 201 measures have been placed before the voters of California through the initiative process. Of these 201 measures, 44 have been adopted. As recently as 1974 the voters in that state approved Proposition 9, the Political Reform Initiative concerning financial disclosures and limitations affecting political campaigns. This year the

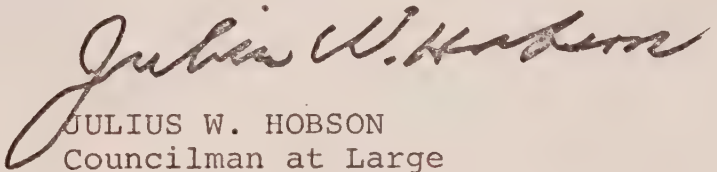
initiative process has been successfully used to qualify a Nuclear Safeguards ballot proposition which was presented to the California voters in June 1976.

The initiative portion of Bill 1-256 would allow citizens to draft legislation and place such legislation on the ballot for approval or disapproval. If the electorate approves the initiative measure, it would then be referred to Congress as a recommendation for action.

The referendum provisions of this act would allow citizens to place a measure that has been passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor on the ballot for approval or disapproval. If a majority votes to reject the referendum measure, the results would then be transmitted directly to Congress with a recommendation that the legislation be considered and rejected.

The following organizations are ready to provide their testimony and support: The American Civil Liberties Union, Common Cause, Friendship House and the Young Lawyers Section, The Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

Citizens of the District have already waited too long to determine their own destiny. This issue cannot be postponed until 1977 or '78 or We can make a stronger "democracy" -- a Bicentennial gift to the people of the District of Columbia.


JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

August 6, 1976

Mr. Marcus T. Commodore
3601 South Dakota Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018

Dear Mr. Commodore:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 16, 1976, submitting your comments on the problems of parking in the District of Columbia.

A copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs. A copy will also be included in the Council's file on this matter and to the Councilmembers.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Williams
Secretary to the Council

3601 South Dakota Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018
July 16, 1976

Members
Council of the District of Columbia
District Building
14th and E Sts., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

It is with great concern and sincerity that I address this letter to you. I feel that as a tax paying citizen of the D.C. government and Federal government it is my duty to help our government agencies to focus on acute problems in our community and D.C. parking is one of them.

There is a definite need for a change in our parking system in D.C. First of all, it is devised to benefit only the D.C. government with tax revenue which is obtained by its thousands of parking meters and parking tickets deemed and granted upon its local citizens with the authority of the D.C. Police Department. It should be clearly known that the people in this community have better things to do with their sources of income than to give it to the D.C. government. These people pay enough taxes as it is. Plus, the fact is that it is not necessary. Most people know that the D.C. government must have some way of generating revenues for its existence but to take advantage of hardworking, already tax paying citizens is utterly ridiculous.

Parking should be free anywhere possible on the streets of D.C. Signs and tickets should be put and given respectively only where it is necessary - places where parking could cause a hazard, infringe on other's property or obstruct traffic.

Unfortunately, that is not the way it is. To give an example, there are parking meters all along Maine Avenue S.W. and 6th and G Sts. S.W. and numerous other places where they are not needed. These places are revenue traps for the D.C. government. The meters on 6th and G Sts. S.W. are "Two Hour Parking" and "No Parking" during rush hour. Parking in this area does not, I repeat, does not obstruct traffic or cause a hazard, or infringe on other's property. Yet, the police give tickets with fines as high as \$25.00. This fine should be paid within 15 days, which is sometimes not possible. Otherwise it is doubled, and a warrant for your arrest may be issued. This whole situation is definitely unwarranted for this particular area. Some people regretfully must drive to work and there is nowhere else to park but on the street. If you ask me, the parking tickets issued in the District are a tremendous "Rip-Off" as the expression goes and something should be done about it.

There are definite other ways of obtaining just revenue for the city without being detriment. I encourage a quick response to this letter and would be glad to discuss this matter with you in person if necessary.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marcus T. Commodore", written over a horizontal line.

Marcus T. Commodore

WTC/rel



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

November 1, 1976

Mr. Johnnie W. Boyd
President
B.P.T.R. Freedom Express, Inc.
Suite 206
1019 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

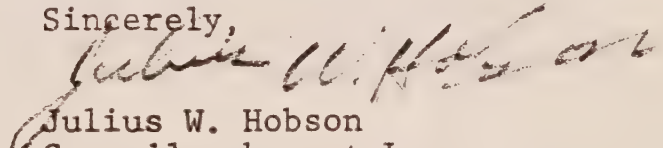
Dear Mr. Boyd:

Thank you for your letter of October 14, 1976
inviting me to be a member of the Board of Advisors
of B.P.T.R. Freedom Express, Inc.

Because of other commitments, I must decline your
offer to serve as a member of your Board of Advisors.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at-Large

223-2712
Day

544-5099
Evening

B.P.T.R. Freedom Express, Inc.
A Fund Raising Organization
1019 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 206
Washington, D.C. 20037

Johnnie W. Boyd
President
Donna J. Baker
Vice President/Secretary
Arthur Morris III
Treasurer
Charles A. Wilson
Business Manager
Irene Sandidge
Business Consultant

October 14, 1976

Repet

Councilman Julius Hobson, Sr.
The District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004 Room 507

Councilman Hobson Sr.:

I'm Johnnie W. Boyd, President of the B.P.T.R. Freedom Express, Inc. I am a victim of an incurable stomach disease which I contracted in the Military. Out of my suffering, I have developed a concern for my fellowmen and the dreadful diseases that plague us.

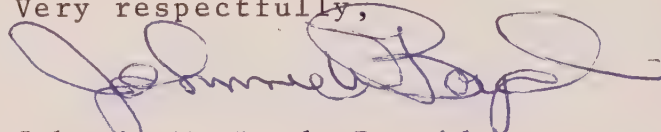
B.P.T.R. is a non-profit, fund raising organization that realizes a critical need to stimulate public awareness for the purpose of establishing a united social effort with the persistence, fortitude, and tenacity to strengthen the efforts to combat, detain and eventually discover a cure for Sickle Cell Disease.

After months of persistent work, planning, and consultations with the Howard University Center for Sickle Cell Disease, our organization has formulated a campaign to raise funds for the research for Sickle Cell. This campaign will consist of numerous fund raising projects including a Nationwide Tel-a-thon.

Our organization has been made aware of the vital importance for citizens of responsibility in our community to lend their support in our endeavors.

We therefore are attempting to inaugurate a Board of Advisors for future consultation, and would welcome with gratitude and appreciation your acceptance as a participant on our Board of Advisors.

Very respectfully,



Johnnie W. Boyd, President
B.P.T.R. Freedom Express, Inc.

RECEIVED

OCT 18 1976

JWB:djb

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

November 26, 1976

Dear Constituent:

I wish to thank you for your response to my questionnaire that was distributed late last summer. The attached summary tabulates and evaluates your questionnaire replies.

Based in large part on these questionnaire results, I plan to focus primarily on educational accountability, youth employment and environmental issues as the City Council begins its new legislative session in January 1977.

I appreciate your thoughts and ideas on issues that you think should have a high priority in the Council. In addition I will be following through with those people who have offered volunteer help.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at-Large

Attachment



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SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED TO
CITIZENS BY COUNCILMAN HOBSON

From the questionnaire developed by Councilman Julius Hobson to determine citizen interest and priorities in September 1976, 101 responses have been received and tabulated.

RESPONSE SUMMARY

Obtaining Congressional representation via a Constitutional amendment (marked 51 times) was the issue most frequently checked under increased self-determination. However, this was followed closely by statehood (marked 48 times) as a priority item. In education, educational accountability (checked 58 times) was the issue most often marked, followed more distantly by better administration of D.C. Public Schools (marked 37 times), career development (listed 33 times) and security and safety (checked 30 times). Increased job opportunities for youth (checked 67 times) was the main priority in the area of youth services.

Environmental issues received wide attention. Air quality (marked 63 times), development of a resource/energy recovery system (checked 44 times), and returnable beverage container legislation (listed 43 times) all received significant marks as priority items. Under transportation issues, Metro was listed 47 times and bus service was checked 42 times. Increased availability of housing (marked 65 times) was the main consideration listed under housing issues. Under public safety support of gun control (checked 54 times) was the most frequently mentioned issue. (Only two expressed opposition to this.) In health service and welfare system issues reorganization of the Department of Human Resources (listed 52 times) and the problems of the elderly (marked 45 times) received the most attention.

Under "major problems facing me as a District resident" the following issues were marked in order of priority:

Environmental pollution	was marked 48 times
Children's education	" " 44 "
High taxes	" " 38 "
Unresponsive government	" " 35 "
Housing	" " 33 "
Personal safety	" " 28 "
Lack of jobs/advancement opportunities	" " 22 "
Adult education	" " 19 "

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the questionnaire indicate that we should:

1. Continue to push for statehood
2. Pursue the area of educational accountability along the lines Pat Miner is presently following
3. Work toward improving and increasing job opportunities for youth.
4. Work on all aspects of the environment, especially air quality.
5. Initiate or support programs that would increase the availability of housing for the District.
6. Continue to support gun control legislation and press for the establishment of police surveillance guidelines.

TABULATION BY QUESTIONNAIRE

Note on tabulating questionnaire results. Only the number of responses for each item was counted. One person could have checked more than one item under each general area. For example, many people checked statehood and fiscal autonomy in the area of increased self-determination. Therefore, the number given for each response represents the number of responses given by those people who returned the questionnaire and does not accurately reflect the number of people who responded.

Response to question 1, "I would like to see you concentrate particular attention on the following area."

In the area of increased self-determination

Fiscal autonomy was checked 33 times

Statehood was marked 48 times

Constitutional amendment (granting D. C. Congressional representation) was checked 51 times

Specific comments included:

- Residency requirements for all D.C. Government employees
- More autonomy for the neighborhoods
- Full local legislative and judicial control for D.C.

In the area of improvement in D.C. Public Schools

Security and safety was marked 30 times

Better administration of the D.C. Public Schools was
checked 36 times

Career development was marked 33 times

Educational accountability was marked 57 times

Specific comments included:

- More parental responsibility
- Placing more emphasis on the teaching of basic reading mathematics skills (this was mentioned 6 times)
- Increasing elementary school guidance and counseling for students
- Lowering the pupil/teacher ratio
- Centralize the administration and budgeting of all special education programs to assure equal services for all parts of the city.

In the area of youth services

Increased recreation opportunities was marked 32 times

Increased job opportunities was listed 67 times

Specific comments included:

- The need to revise child labor laws so youths may legally work full time
- Establishment of join government and private industry programs to stimulate youth employment.
- Disband Neighborhood Planning Councils

In the area of environmental issues

Development of a resource/energy recovery system was marked
44 times

Returnable beverage container legislation was checked 43
times

Air quality in D.C. was marked 62 times

Specifice comments included:

- The need to restrict the number of automobiles entering the District
- The need for noise abatement legislation
- The need for transportation policies which discourage the use of automobiles and encourage the use of public transportation
- Better trash removal
- Improved control of stray dogs

In the area of transportation issues

Metro was checked 46 times

Bus service was marked 41 times

Specific comments included:

- Enforcement of residential parking sticker program
- Equitable rates for taxi cabs
- Better transportation services for low income areas
- Assurance of accessibility of all Metro and bus facilities to the handicapped
- Free public transportation service to the elderly
- Better street and road maintenance

In the area of housing

Increased availability of housing was checked 65 times
Rent control was marked 37 times

Specific comments included:

- Need for city to provide shelter for evicted families
- Stronger enforcement of building codes
- Establishment of a development corporation to help finance new housing development
- Adoption of anti-speculation legislation and anti redlining measures

On the issue of public safety

Establishment of police surveillance guidelines was checked 34 times
Improved fire and police protection was marked 37 times
Support of gun control was checked 53 times (two expressed opposition)

Specific comments included

- Need for more foot patrolman
- Elimination of "victimless crimes"
- Reform of the penal system

In the area of health services and the welfare system

Reorganization of the Department of Human Resources was listed 51 times
Delivery of services to welfare recipients was marked 33 times
Problems of the aged was checked 45 times

Other comments included:

- Demanding Joseph Yeldell's resignation
- Improved coordination of services for the handicapped
- Improve and expand mental health services offered by the City

Responses to question 2, "the major problems facing me as a District resident are:"

Unresponsive city government was marked 35 times
Children's education was listed 44 times
Adult education was checked 19 times
Lack of jobs/advancement opportunities was listed 22 times
Personal safety was checked 27 times
High taxes was marked 37 times
Housing was listed 33 times
Environmental pollution was checked 48 times

Other problems listed were:

- Traffic problems
- Lenient courts
- Marijuana decriminalization
- Summer employment for youth
- Difficulty of physically handicapped persons getting around
- Energy and utility issues
- Neighborhood deterioration through unsympathetic city planning
- Economic development to improve tax base and create more jobs

Responses to question 3, "I would like to help solve city problems by:"

Serving on a citizen advisory group was marked 37 times
Volunteering time was checked 12 times

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Council of the District of Columbia

Memorandum

District Building, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004

Fifth Floor

724-8000

To Councilman Julius W. Hobson

From Robert A. Williams, Secretary to the Council *RAW*

Date January 14, 1977

Subject Extension of CETA Position on Staff of Committee on
Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

In response to your memorandum of January 13, 1977 regarding the extension of David Smith, this will inform you that his appointment, along with most of the other CETA employees, will be extended until September 30, 1977.

There will be no further action required from your office.

January 31, 1977

Mrs. Ralph L. Clark
4307 N. 39th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Thank you for your letter concerning my health, it was good of you to take the time to write. I certainly appreciate the many letters of encouragement.

Sincerely,

Sulius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

RECEIVED

JAN 12 1977

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMM. ON ASIAN-PACIFIC AFFAIRS

4507 71. 34th Street
Arlington, Virginia, 22207
January 7, 1977

Dear Mr. Hanson,

From time to time
I have read articles about
you, your health, and public
service activity. The most
recent are in the Washington
Post prompt me to write
and tell you how much I
admire your courage and
your refusal to give in
to severe physical handicap.
As Hubert Humphrey said recently
some people are conquered
by illness and others refuse
to be conquered. You have
fought a good fight. have
refused for years to be
conquered - And at the same
time have contributed
so much to your city,
your community, and have

Had an effect on countless persons known and unknown to you.

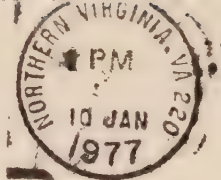
If more people, people without a serious health problem, cared half as much as you do about serving others this world would be a better world -

Sincerely,

Dorothy Clark

(Mrs Ralph L. Clark)

Mrs. Ralph L. Clark
4307 North 39th Street
Arlington, Va. 22207



Washington at Princeton 1777 by Peale

US Bicentennial 13c

Julius Hobson, Sr.
5th floor District Building
14th and E. St. N.W.
Washington
DC 20004

© NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION



CARIBOU

February 7, 1977

Ms. Carol A. Camelio
1789 Lanier Place, N.W. #42
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Ms. Camelio:

Thank you for your letter of January 10, 1977, concerning the decriminalization of marijuana. As you may know Councilmember David Clarke has introduced the "District of Columbia Controlled Substances Act" (Bill 2-53) which I co-sponsored. Among other things the bill would decriminalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana (one ounce or less). Public hearings are scheduled for March 3, 1977 in the Council Chambers.

I will continue to support legislative efforts to decriminalize marijuana. Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at-Large

1789 Lanier Place, N. W. #42
Washington, D. C. 20009

January 10, 1977

The Honorable Julius Hobson
Council Member, D. C. City Council
Fifth Floor
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The myth that marijuana is a "dangerous" drug has been dispelled many times over.

The most damaging physical and psychological effects associated with marijuana are the repercussions suffered by the imposition of unrealistic and unsound criminal penalties. These criminal laws were imposed, allegedly, to protect us from the corrupt influences of a "dangerous" drug.

In the absence of evidence indicating that we need to be protected, denied our privacy and freedom, I encourage you to support Dave Clarke's decriminalization proposal which will be reintroduced this session.

Washington's constituency wants and needs marijuana decriminalization now.

Your help and continued active support will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Carol A. Camelio

RECEIVED

JAN 12 1977

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Council of the District of Columbia

Memorandum

District Building, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004

Fifth Floor

724-8000

To Oliver B. Cassell, Director, Bureau of Buildings Management

From Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at-Large

Julius W Hobson

Date February 11, 1977

Subject Handicapped Ramp at the 13½ Street Entrance of the District Building

As a follow up to your conversation yesterday with my Executive Assistant, Mr. Sandy Brown, I am reconfirming the Council's position to have a handicapped ramp constructed at the 13½ Street entrance of the District Building. After discussions with Mr. Edward Noakes of Noakes Associates, I feel the elevator which you have proposed would be dangerous to handicapped individuals in the event of mechanical failure.

Since this project has been under consideration since March 1975, I am increasingly anxious that construction begin immediately. Therefore, I am requesting an outline of the construction schedule and a diagram of the ramp by February 17, 1977.

Please feel free to contact me or Mr. Noakes if you need further help. Completion of this project will be a priority of this office.

Thank you for your cooperation

Council of the District of Columbia

Memorandum

District Building, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004

Fifth Floor

724-8000

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Thank you for your cooperation

Council of the District of Columbia Report

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

From *gwt* Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

Date March 1, 1977

Subject D.C. Guaranteed Student Loan Program Extension
Resolution of 1977

The "D.C. Guaranteed Student Loan Program Extension Resolution of 1977", PR 2-23, was approved at the February 15, 1977 regular meeting of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs. The resolution was introduced February 7, 1977 by Councilman Spaulding and referred to the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs. The Resolution was published in the D.C. Register on February 18, 1977. The vote for approval was Hobson-aye; Spaulding-aye; and Hardy-absent.

This Resolution was introduced by Councilman Spaulding and favorably reported by the Committee because the Guaranteed Student Program in the District of Columbia has been suspended. As a result, many students at the University of the District of Columbia and other institutions of higher education were not allowed to register for the present semester because of outstanding bills resulting from the suspension of the program.

This Resolution suggests that the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia and appropriate officials of other higher educational institutions allow those students who are currently awaiting Guaranteed Student Loan Program monies to attend classes, and to allow late registration and payment of tuition at such time as the loan program problems are resolved.

A RESOLUTION

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Councilman Spaulding introduced the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs.

To provide for students attending the University of the District of Columbia who are financing their education through monies from the D. C. Guaranteed Student Loan Program to attend classes at the University of the District of Columbia and other institutions of higher education while awaiting solution of the loan program problems.

RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

That this resolution may be cited as the "D. C. Guaranteed Student Loan Program Extension Resolution of 1977".

Sec. 2. The Council of the District of Columbia finds that:

(a) The Guaranteed Student Loan Program in the District of Columbia has been suspended.

(b) Many students at the University of the District of Columbia, and other institutions of higher education, were not allowed to register for the present semester, because of outstanding bills that resulted because of the suspension of the guaranteed Student Loan Program in the District of Columbia;

(c) The hardship placed upon these students by denying them access to classes far exceeds the possible loss of revenues to these educational institutions; and

(d) That the Department of Human Resources and the U.S. Office of Education are presently negotiating to provide relief to these students through the federal student loan program.

Sec. 3. The Council of the District of Columbia suggests that the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia and appropriate officials of other higher educational institutions extend the billing time and registration deadline for those students who are currently awaiting Guaranteed Student Loan Program monies, allow these students to attend classes, but to register and pay their tuition at such time as the loan program problems are resolved.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Council of the District of Columbia shall transmit a true and accurate copy of this resolution upon its adoption, to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia and other local institutions of higher education.

Sec. 5. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the Council of the District of Columbia.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Education, Recreation and
Youth Affairs

March 1, 1977

D.C. Guaranteed Student Loan Program Extension
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Council of the District of Columbia

News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 15, 1977

PRESIDENTIAL MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS ON D.C. ISSUES

This telegram was sent yesterday to President Jimmy Carter commenting on his planned meeting with various Congressional members to discuss D.C. issues:

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C.

News reports indicate that you will be meeting tomorrow with Congressional leaders to discuss subjects close to the city's heart. If you are interested in learning about the District of Columbia's problems and the desires of the people here, I recommend that you meet with the elected Mayor, the members of the City Council and others who represent this city and its people. I recognize that the so-called District leaders with whom you will be meeting do have the power over the lives of the people in D.C. but I disagree with their designation as our spokespersons. You have previously indicated that you wanted to support DC measures initiated by the citizens. Go to the people and their elected leaders, not their overlords.

Julius W. Hobson
Member, District of Columbia City Council representing the
DC Statehood Party

* * * *

For further information contact David F. Smith
724-8014

Council of the District of Columbia

News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

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* * * *

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724-8014

Council of the District of Columbia

News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W.

Fifth Floor

638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Julius W. Hobson
Member, District of Columbia City Council representing the
DC Statehood Party

* * * *

For further information contact David F. Smith
724-8014

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Councilmember Julius W. Hobson
At-Large

CONSTITUENT SERVICE RECORD
(Confidential)

Name Frank Cunningham Date 4-16-76
Address 3396 Curtis Drive - Hillcrest Heights
Telephone (Home) 692-4037 (Work) 202 28023

Description of problem _____

Action requested _____
a copy of "Uncle Sam
is a Begot"

Action taken _____
copy sent

L McC
Client serviced by (staff member) _____
Requested by telephone, visit or corresp. _____

National Family Week
(Congress)
Apartment 9
6770 South East Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46227

May 17, 1976

Ms. Maxine D. Sutton
Mission Of Community Concern
3920 South Capitol Street
Washington, D. C. 20032

Dear Ms. Sutton:

It was indeed a feeling of satisfaction on April 5, 1976 to sit in the gallery of the House of Representatives and witness the adoption of a "National Family Week" resolution.


As the copy of a letter received from Congressman John T. Myers indicates, "National Family Week" will be proclaimed by President Ford for the week of November 21-27, 1976.

At the present time I am requesting publicity for this event by The Advertising Council, Inc., the Public Service Council Of Public Relations Society Of America and other organizations in the news media. Lawrence Welk has been requested to devote his Thanksgiving week program to honoring the American family. The Governors of all states and territories will be asked to proclaim a "Family Week" that coincides with the national tribute. In addition, all Senators and members of the House will be requested to bring to the attention of their constituents the efforts we are making through their newsletters.

I hope that you will publicize this "Week" that will honor our families and urge your members to participate. Any suggestions that you might have for implementing "Family Week" will be appreciated.

Thank you for all your assistance in the past and for your future efforts.

Sincerely,


Sam Wiley

Enclosure

JOHN T. MYERS
7TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND
RELATED AGENCIES
PUBLIC WORKS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICES:
2448 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE: 202-225-5805

107 FEDERAL BUILDING
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47808
TELEPHONE: 812-238-1619

April 27, 1976

Mr. Sam Wiley
Apartment 9
6770 South East Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46227

Dear Sam:

This is to advise you that President Ford, on April 19, 1976, signed S.J. Res. 101, a resolution requesting him to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on November 21, 1976 as "National Family Week".

The House of Representatives approved the resolution on April 5 and the Senate cleared it for the President's signature on April 7. While the timing of the President's proclamation is uncertain, he is expected to issue it closer to the actual observance.

I am deeply grateful to you and all those who supported our efforts to win approval of the National Family Week resolution. I urge you to continue your contacts with various Governors and other state and local officials to encourage them to plan and promote their own ceremonies in honor of Family Week.

Please let me know if there is any way that I can help in organizing a significant national observance. In the meantime, I remain

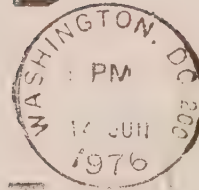
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John", with a stylized flourish at the end.

John Myers

rh

MAXINE D. SUTTON
800 SOUTHERN AVE., S.E. # 320
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20032



Hon. Julius W. Hobson, Sr
D. C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 28, 1976

*File
Congress*

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Council, District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

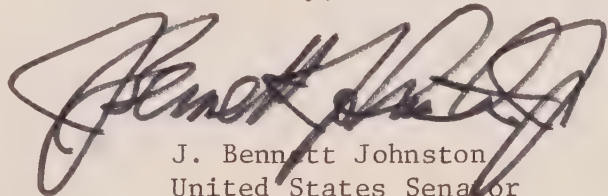
Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you very much for taking the time to let me know of your firm support for restoring 10 GS-11 committee staff positions and 6 GS-7 committee support positions for the Council in the FY 1976 DC appropriation bill.

When the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on D.C. begins consideration of this item, I will certainly keep your comments carefully in mind. I appreciate your bringing this matter to my attention.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,



J. Bennett Johnston
United States Senator

JBj:Sbb

RECEIVED

JUN 7 - 1976

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large



American Federation of Government Employees

Local No. 383

(EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION FOR WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT EMPLOYEES)



Congress
D. C. CHILDREN CENTER
LAUREL, MARYLAND

June 1, 1976

Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Diggs:

May we take this time to introduce ourselves. Our Local AFGE #383 AFL-CIO has exclusive for all of the GS non-supervisory employees here at the D.C. Children's Center.

We wholeheartedly agree with you and the Honorable D.C. Councilwoman Mrs. Polly Shackleton and you when you state that the whole problem with Forest Haven and the Children's Center is mismanagement and staff shortage and no one, up to the time Mrs. Shackleton and Congress became concerned, cared. The only concern given to the Center was to pull as many bureau numbers downtown as possible and give high salaries for downtown employees. May we point out to you just some of the problems of which you might not be aware:

1. See letter to Hon. Councilman Marion Barry, May 17, 1976, attached Exhibit #1.

2. Exhibit #2. Our report to the D.C. Council on mismanagement, which still exists as of this day.

3. Medication is being issued by non-professional personnel. This is violation of U.S. Social Security Law, Title 18-19. See letter from HEW Region III, Mr. Robert J. Taylor, Director of Long Term Care Standards Enforcement.

4. Staff is accused of abusing the residents before there is an investigation and when the investigation is finished there is no report stating the facts to the daily media. The public feel that staff is abusing the residents but the records will show that residents attack staff at a ratio of better than 39 to 1, per report for Hazard and Penalogical Fact to DHR Personnel and Labor Relations Office, which was a Labor-Management project.

5. We read in the Washington Post on Monday, May 24, that Forest Haven needs more than 157 employees to come up to the minimum of coverage. This is more than true. The Post also stated that special professional staff was needed, naming speech and physical therapists. This is not true. Forest Haven has both but they are not working at their professions but as desk warmers.

Registered nurses are reassigned out of the medical area to cottage life where residents can walk to the clinics, etc. See attached letter from Nurses to Management. Title 18-19 residents go unattended per Social Security Law while much needed staff is assigned to other area and non-professional staff attend the Title 18-19 residents.

6. School teachers are transferred out of the school and counselors are in classroom teaching residents. How can Forest Haven prepare these residents to return to the community if they are not given the correct training that is required by the Law to return to the community.

7. Our maintenance problems: We are sure you saw steam coming out from the ground and open vents. We are told that these projects are being worked on but this has been going on for more than a year. Only extreme emergencies are given priority. Most repairs etc. go for weeks and sometimes for months before they are gotten around to by Maintenance due to shortage of staff. They do not come under Center management; they are under Mr. Wilson's office downtown. It was brought to FAO's attention that snakes were in some of the buildings due to high grass, etc., but Mr. Lee Hawks just laughed this off by saying we will look into it. In fact the snake was in the Nursery with small children. I personally have seen students take a snake out of the Chapel at one of the Sunday morning services.

8. Forest Haven has many departments with non-professional staff with top paying salary when the professional staff just wander around with nothing to do in their field, so the residents suffer.

We could go on and on naming items of mismanagement here at the D.C. Children's Center but at this point we feel you have enough to see our point, so we recommend the following:

1. All 157 positions be filled as follows: nurses aides, house-keepers, food handlers and control clerks, to relieve the GS-7 counselors now doing GS-4 and GS-5 duties, and most of all some labor to try to keep the buildings from falling down on residents.

Hon. Charles C. Diggs - 3

2. All positions be frozen by law to remain at the Center and not be transferred downtown at a higher pay status.

3. All present staff assigned to other positions be reassigned to their organization position.

4. Monies approved for Forest Haven be used at Forest Haven and not downtown, which has caused Forest Haven to deteriorate to an acute stage.

5. Last but not least, a Department of Mental Health and Hygiene be created, with experienced staff as its head and to operate with its own budget.

If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely yours,



Cleo A. Michael
President

cc: Hon. Polly Shackleton
Hon. Marion Barry
Ms. Beverly Crawford
Ms. Barbara Aulton
Mr. John Bennett
Mr. George Leary, Jr.
Ms. Hattie Walker
Ms. Doris Woods
D.C. Council #211
Files



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGION III
3535 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19101

May 26, 1976

OFFICE OF THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Our Reference: OLTCE (1)rac

MAILING ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 13716
PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA, 19101

Mr. Cleo A. Michael
President of AFGE
383 AFL-CIO
D.C. Children Children Center
Laurel, Maryland 20810

Dear Mr. Michael:

This is in reply to your Mailgram regarding Forest Haven dated April 26, 1976, to Mr. Gorham L. Black, Jr., Regional Director, Region III. Mr. Black forwarded the Mailgram to this Office for response.

You posed two questions to which we have responded as follows:

"Does the D.C. Government under the Medicare and Medicaid (programs) come under the Social Security law that all medication issued must be issued by an RN or LPN?"

All skilled nursing facilities (SNF) that participate in the Medicare or Medicaid programs must meet the Conditions for Participation for skilled nursing facilities that are contained in 20CFR405.1120 through 405.1137. Included among those Conditions of Participation is Condition V, Nursing Services, 405.1124(g) Administration of drugs, which states in part, "Drugs and biologicals are administered only by physicians, licensed nursing personnel, or by other personnel who have completed a State-approved training program in medication administration."

All intermediate care facilities (ICF) that participate in Medicaid program must meet the Standards for Intermediate Care Facilities contained in 45CFR249.12. Section 249.12(a)(8)(vi) states that "All personnel administering medications must have completed a State-approved training program in medication administration."

From the regulatory citations above, it is evident that with appropriate training, individuals who are not registered nurses or licensed practical nurses may administer medications. It

Mr. Cleo A. Michael

2.

should be noted, however, that this provision in the SNF and ICF regulations does not take precedence over State law which may preclude administration of medication by anyone other than a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse.

Contact with the Department of Human Resources by this Office disclosed that D.C. Health Care Facilities Regulation Number 74-15, Title V, Section IX(D) provides the following:

Administration of Medication

All medications shall be prepared and administered only by a physician or by professional nursing personnel.

Definition of professional nursing personnel

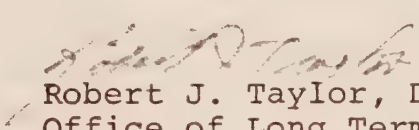
A registered or licensed practical nurse.

"Would you furnish (us) with copies of all said information?"

We are enclosing a copy of the applicable SNF and ICF regulations and a copy of the Office of Nursing Home Affairs Memorandum on administration of medications by unlicensed personnel.

If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely yours,


Robert J. Taylor, Director
Office of Long Term Care
Standards Enforcement

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

T. H. H. H.

TO : Director, Offices of Long Term Care
Standards Enforcement, Regions I-X

DATE: JAN 13 1975

FROM : Director,
Office of Nursing Home Affairs, PHS

SUBJECT: Policy Memorandum No. 9: Administration of Medications by Unlicensed Personnel SNF Conditions of Participation 405.1124(g) and ICF Regulations 249.1212(a)(8)(vi)

The Conditions of Participation for Skilled Nursing Facilities and the regulations for Intermediate Care Facilities permit unlicensed personnel who have completed a State approved training program and are appropriately supervised to administer medications. However, because of the hazard in the administration of drugs and biologicals via the parenteral route, it is not recommended that the training course include this method. The following policy sets forth the interpretation of this requirement.

1. State Approving Agency

The State survey agency is responsible for approving the training program which is developed in conjunction with the State Boards of Nursing and Pharmacy as well as other appropriate resources in the State Health Department and has the written concurrence of these agencies.

2. Responsibility for Training Personnel

- A. The approved program would be offered by an educational institution or an appropriate professional organization.
- B. In approving a training program the State agency must not only be concerned that the course covers the essential content areas but also that it ensures adequate practicum with a planned on the job in-service training after completion of the course. The course must be taught by a registered nurse with clinical background and teaching experience with back up from a pharmacist and/or physician.
- C. To ensure that only trained personnel administer medications, the State survey agency must maintain a system that will identify individuals who have completed the course either through certification or registration. This identification system is necessary to both the facility and the State survey agency for verification of completion of an approved course.

- D. Regardless of how or where the course is offered, the facility (governing body) is legally responsible for the level of competence of their personnel and for ensuring that unlicensed personnel administering medication have successfully completed the course and are performing in a safe manner.

3. Level of Training Required

- A. The content of this training program for the administration of oral and topical medications must include as a minimum the following topics:

- (1) Drug Nomenclature and Abbreviations - This would include a description of drug names by brand name and their corresponding generic names. It would also include a description of the commonly used abbreviations used in lieu of the full brand or generic drug name, and it would include a description of the commonly confused "look alike" and "sound alike" drug names.
- (2) Recognized Abbreviations - This would include a description of abbreviations commonly used in drug prescribing.
- (3) Product Identification - This area of the training program would include a discussion of drug products, their strengths and physical characteristics of color, shape, markings, and size.
- (4) Measure - This part of the training would concentrate on the development of an ability to convert metric to apothecary and avoirdupois weights as related to the administration of drugs and biologicals. However, it should be stressed that unlicensed personnel do not convert dosage in preparing drugs for administration. This function is performed only by licensed personnel.
- (5) Storage - This would include developing an awareness of the importance of maintaining drugs at proper temperature, maintaining the necessary records for the receipt and disposition of drugs, and ensuring that outdated drugs are not administered.
- (6) The Common Drug Distribution Systems - This training must include a thorough description of the method for drug distribution from the point of ordering the drug to its administration and charting. The emphasis of this training must center on checking the Kardex and/or other medication forms against the physician's order, checking to see that the drug is being administered to the right patient, and charting the administered drug to the right patient's individual medication record.

The licensed nurse would still be expected to transcribe the order on to the Kardex and/or medication form because it would be at this time that the nurse could check for any possible drug interactions or contra-indications. The unlicensed personnel could be responsible for preparing, administering and charting the medication. This training would not need to include information regarding the pharmacology of drugs, but it would be necessary to include information concerning adverse drug reactions and the importance of reporting these immediately to the appropriate individual as indicated in the facility policies.

- (7) Role and Responsibility of Unlicensed Personnel - The role and responsibilities of the unlicensed personnel in the administration of medications is discussed with particular attention to the ethical and legal implications of this function.

B. It is not recommended that the training course include the administration of drugs and biologicals via the parenteral route. However, if the State agency has valid reasons to believe it must train unlicensed personnel to give intramuscular or subcutaneous injections, the course must include:

- (1) A basic knowledge of anatomy and physiology;
- (2) Training in the proper techniques of administering drugs via the intramuscular and subcutaneous route with emphasis on the dangers of improper administration;
- (3) Training in the pharmacological uses of drugs;
- (4) Training in the detection of adverse drug reactions and contraindications of parenterally administered drugs.

In essence, the training for unlicensed personnel administering drugs via intramuscular or subcutaneous route must be at a level that is equivalent to the education a licensed practical (vocational) nurse receives in this subject.

4. Level of Supervision

Supervision is defined in 405.1101(u) as "Authoritative procedural guidance, by a qualified person for the function or activity, within the sphere of competence, with initial direction and periodic inspection of the actual act of accomplishing the function or activity. Unless otherwise stated in regulations, the supervisor must be on premise." After satisfactory completion of the course, the ongoing supervision of the unlicensed personnel in skilled nursing facilities would be the responsibility of the charge nurse on each tour of duty.

V In an intermediate care facility, the health services supervisor would assume responsibility for the supervision of unlicensed personnel. The policy of the facility will set forth criteria to be used in designating the responsible staff person for each tour of duty that is not covered by a licensed nurse. In facilities that have policies that permit unlicensed personnel to administer intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, there must be a licensed nurse on duty on each tour of duty for supervision.

5. Qualifications for Unlicensed Personnel Administering Medications

In the selection of personnel permitted to administer medications and participate in the course, the minimum qualifications should include:

- A. Reading comprehension, writing ability, and an aptitude for mathematics.
- B. Sponsorship by a particular facility based on attitude, interest, sense of responsibility, reliability, etc.
- C. Absence of a recent history of alcohol or drug abuse.
- D. Training and experience as a nurse's aide for at least one year in the health facility or similar training as a medical corpsman, clinic aide, etc.

6. Length of Course and Student Evaluation

At the present time a minimum number of hours for the course has not been established. The development of a model curriculum is under consideration. The important criteria in determining appropriate length of the course is the performance of the students. Therefore, the course should provide an adequate number of hours in both theory and practice with a built in mechanism for evaluating the competency of the students before permitting the student to be approved for administration of medications. The evaluation should include not only an acceptable level of competency in theory and actual practice in the classroom but should also provide a follow-up on site evaluation of the on the job performance before final certification of the student.

7. Surveyor Role

The surveyor will evaluate compliance with this regulation by verifying that the unlicensed personnel assigned to the administration of medications have successfully completed a state approved training program; through ensuring that the written policies delineate the qualifications, role, and responsibilities of non-licensed personnel administering medications and specify who is responsible for the supervision of these

individuals; and finally, and most importantly, by evaluating the performance of personnel through observation of the method of administration of medications and review of the health/medical records for conformance with physician's orders, adequacy of recording, and incidence of medication errors.

8. Effect of SNF Standard and ICF Regulation in States that Prohibit the Administration of Medications by Unlicensed Personnel

In those States where the Nurse Practice Act or other appropriate State and local laws or authority specifically prohibit the administration of medications by unlicensed personnel, the SNF standard or ICF regulation would not take precedence over applicable State or local laws. In this regard, your attention is directed to the provisions of SNF CP 405.1120 (c) and ICF Regulation 249.12 (a) (1) (vii).

9. Approval by a State of Other State-Approved Training Programs

The approval of training programs approved by other States is fundamentally a State prerogative. Each Regional Office of Long Term Care Standards Enforcement (OLTCE) should offer technical assistance and guidance to the States in their region on policies and procedures the State should follow in evaluating and approving other State-approved training programs. In providing guidance, consideration should be given to the conformity of curriculums to the guidance provided in this memorandum; similarity to the number of hours of training provided in each program; information gained by each OLTCE on the quality of work performed by graduates of the training program under consideration; and other significant factors which may have a bearing on the ability of the graduate unlicensed person to perform their duties in a satisfactory and responsible manner.

10. Compliance with SNF Standard 405.1124(§)

A. In States that have an Approved Training Program

In States that have an approved training program for the administration of drugs by unlicensed personnel, the surveyors would have to determine compliance with the standard in accordance with the SNF Interpretive Guidelines and Survey Procedures. Careful consideration should be given to health and safety factors such as identification by the facility of all unlicensed personnel administering medications, the records of training and orientation to the facility's policy and procedures received, the procedures actually employed by the person administering drugs, the supervision by licensed personnel received and other related requirements. If untrained unlicensed personnel are administering

medications because trained personnel are not available for employment, a plan of correction for this deficiency would not be acceptable if it is based on an expectation that untrained personnel will as soon as possible attend a State-approved training course. Until such personnel are trained, they may not continue to administer medications.

B. In States that do not have an Approved Training Program

In States that do not have an approved training program and where SNFs are not prohibited from using unlicensed personnel to administer medications, and such individuals are in fact administering medications, if they have not successfully completed a State-approved training program, SNF standard 405.1124(g) would have to be found out of compliance (not met) by the State surveyor. The facility's plan of correction would not be acceptable if it is based on an expectation that such unlicensed personnel would attend a State-approved training program when it becomes available. When and if unlicensed personnel receive appropriate training from a State-approved program, they may again administer medications.

It is our view in both A. and B. above that the facility has registered or licensed nurses on the premises 24 hours a day and, in order for the SNF to maintain an adequate level of skilled care, licensed personnel must administer medications to SNF patients until trained unlicensed personnel are employed and are performing their duties satisfactorily.

11. Compliance with ICF Regulation 249.12(a)(8)(vi)

A. In States that have an Approved Training Program

In States that have an approved training program, the ICF would be expected to comply with the regulation and utilize individuals who have been appropriately trained to administer medications. In these States, it is our view that there has been ample time for facilities to employ qualified personnel necessary to comply with the regulation. If the State survey agency finds that untrained personnel are utilized in an ICF for administering medications, the regulation must be found out of compliance. A plan of correction would not be acceptable based on an expectation that untrained personnel would attend a State-approved training course either immediately or at some time in the near future depending on availability of openings for students in the program. This deficiency can be resolved only by the facility stating in its plan of correction that it will immediately employ and utilize only appropriately trained personnel.

B. In States that do not have an Approved Training Program

In States that do not have an approved training program, and where ICFs are permitted to use unlicensed personnel to administer medications, and a facility is in fact utilizing untrained individuals, ICF regulation 249.12(a)(3)(vi) must be found out of compliance (not met) by the surveyor. It is our view that this is a correctible deficiency which can be resolved for certification purposes by an acceptable plan of correction. As a minimum, the plan should indicate that 1) unlicensed personnel would attend a State-approved training program as soon as it is available; 2) increased supervision by the health services supervisor and consultation by the registered nurse consultant would be provided. The nature and degree of supervision would be specified and accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the State survey agency; 3) the facility's policies and procedures would be modified to eliminate the attendant risk to the health and safety of the patient in their using unlicensed personnel to administer medications.

12. Assistance to States in Developing and Conducting Training Programs for the Administration of Medications

In those States that do not have State-approved training programs, OLTCE should encourage such States to develop and conduct essential programs as soon as possible. We believe if the State is sincerely interested in developing and conducting a training program and highly motivated toward this end, they should be able to graduate their first group of students by June 30, 1975. Many States are highly motivated and now actively involved in developing training programs. They should be sought out, recognized for their effort and offered consultation, guidance, direction and technical assistance by OLTCE to help them meet the June 30, 1975 goal.

In those States where a good faith effort to establish satisfactory training programs is not taking place, or there is reason to believe an inordinate delay will occur before program graduates are available to facilities, OLTCE should advise the State of their concern that appropriate training programs are not going to be available and that plans of correction submitted by facilities would not be acceptable which indicate the facility will allow its personnel to attend a State approved training program as soon as it is available. In such cases, OLTCE must be fully aware of progress made by the State in establishing training programs and the likelihood of success in graduating qualified personnel by June 30, 1975.

Faye G. Abdallah

Faye G. Abdallah
Assistant Surgeon General

cc:
RDa
MAS

(g) *Standard: Administration of drugs.* Drugs are administered in compliance with State and local laws. Procedures are established by the pharmaceutical services committee (see § 405.1127 (d)) to ensure that drugs are checked against physicians' orders, that the patient is identified prior to administration of a drug, and that each patient has an individual medication record and that the dose of drug administered to that patient is properly recorded therein by the person who administers the drug. Drugs and biologicals are administered as soon as possible after doses are prepared, and are administered by the same person who prepared the doses for administration, except under single unit dose package distribution systems. (See § 405.1101(h).)

(vi) All personnel administering medications must have completed a State-approved training program in medication administration. 1
1
1



American Federation of Government Employees

Local No. 383

(EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION FOR WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT EMPLOYEES)

D. C. CHILDREN CENTER
LAUREL, MARYLAND

May 17, 1976

Hon. Councilman Marion Barry
13-1/2 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Barry:

This is to comply with your request on your recent visit to the D.C. Children's Center Forest Haven.

The Department of Human Resources is administratively responsible for Forest Haven, the prevailing apathy and demoralizing atmosphere that exists among staff and residents at Forest Haven.

We are citing some of the conditions existing now and have existed for some time past that have led to the dilemma we are now facing.

From 1974 until the present there has been a personnel freeze which has resulted in no new staff and a decrease in existing staff because of resignations and retirements.

The remaining staff have thus been overworked to compensate for manpower shortages while at the same time have not received monetary incentive or grade increases which would have contributed to improved morale.

There have been approximately twenty-three staff members who have remained as GS-4's or more for a long period of time with no promise of a grade increase or promotion. The fifteen staff members rated at GS-3 level who have not had a grade increase in about three years or more, notwithstanding the fact that their work load has been increased and their overall efforts toward residents intensify. There are others who have had no grade increase since 1974. A look at employee records will verify these facts.

Of the persons who have received grade increases, counselors who reach the level of grade 7 cannot expect further grade increases. Nor can cottage supervisors expect to progress beyond grade 8, despite courses of study taken to increase their professionalism.

Hon. Councilman Marion Barry - 2

The fault does not lie with cottage supervisors who have written staff members up for incentive awards and promotion, and were rejected by administration. The administrative staff are the only ones that receive awards.

There are many reasons for low morale among staff personnel. Some are: emotionally disturbed residents being placed in same cottages as other residents, with high risk factors to staff and residents. There is difficulty in placing residents in cottages according to their specific needs. Furniture is also needed to suit the needs of residents and housekeeping staff is non-existent in some cottages. At the present time staff not hired for housekeeping maintenance are required to do these chores. In addition there are many emergency situations that exist among residents for which no staff is available.

Statistics and facts pertaining to staff grade and promotion:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Last promotion</u>
Curley Bldg.	GS-2	3	3 years
	GS-3	15	3 "
	GS-4	16	4 "
Infirmary	GS-3	8	3 years
	GS-4	15	3 "
	GS-5	14	3 "
	GS-6	20	3 "
Nursery	GS-2	1	3 years
	GS-3	5	3 "
	GS-3	1	5 "
	GS-4	3	3 "
	GS-5	2	3 "
	GS-6	7	3 "
	GS-7	3	3 "
	GS-8	1	3 "

All GS-7's and GS-8's are supervisors and do not come under our bargaining area.

The afore-mentioned factors are just some prevailing conditions that are a detriment to both staff and residents and will have to be alleviated if Forest Haven is to continue to be a viable institution.

Memorandum

D. C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

TO : Mrs. Regina Wintermoyer
Acting Superintendent, Forest Haven

DATE: October 2, 1973

FROM : The Registered Nurses
Forest Haven

SUBJECT: ATTACHED STANDARDS OF NURSING SERVICE AT FOREST HAVEN

Because the conditions of working as a Registered Nurse at Forest Haven have reached a crisis point, we feel that it has become necessary for the professional nursing staff to make a strong effort to bring about change.

The attached standards outline the main problems encountered daily by the professional staff. In addition to the problems we have included our recommendations for solutions.

We expect that you will give very serious consideration to our problems and solutions and that we could expect some strong indication of change within 15 working days of your receipt of this memo.

It is not the desire of the professional nurses to go outside of Forest Haven for help in solving our problems. We believe that in working with the administration we can bring about the needed change.

However, we will be forced to look for outside assistance, unless we can come to an amiable agreement on these grievances.

Because Forest Haven has never employed Registered Nurses in sufficient numbers to give the kind of health care the residents of the Curley Building, the Infirmary and the Nursery are entitled to, and the residents of the Cottage Life Program have never had close supervision of their health needs, the problems of health care seem overwhelming.

It is believed that many of these problems are the result over many years of the Department belief that we have essentially a "Well Population." As a consequence of this belief, we have a situation of "emergency health care." The professional staff is stretched so thin that the emergency is what is cared for.

In the past year, since June 1972, we have seen a deterioration of the authority of the Registered Nurse with a consequent deterioration of health services.



A Registered Nurse can order a nursing assistant to give a treatment to a resident. The nursing assistant refuses to follow the order until the Supervisory Psychiatric Nursing Assistant reiterates the order.

Nursing Assistants frequently report injury or illness of a resident to the S.P.N.A. instead of the R.N. on duty.

The S.P.N.A. make decisions regarding treatments, use of restraints, withholding medications without consulting the R.N. on duty.

In a situation in which the nursing assistant's ability to give medications is doubted by the Supervisory Clinical Nurse, the decision that the nursing assistant must repeat Medication Class is not made by the Supervisory Clinical Nurse, but the Chief of Cottage Life, a totally non-nursing position.

An R.N. in cottage life has ordered treatment for a resident in the cottage. The counsellor flatly refuses to follow the order, and unless the R.N. can do the treatment herself, it is not done. The resident suffers.

Area Chiefs and Counsellors have on many occasions totally ignored the assigned R.N. and have reported a residents illness to the hospital, the medical unit or the chief counsellor.

Doctors' orders in the cottages are ignored and there is no way for the R.N. to know if they are carried out or not. Records and reports are not kept. Medication tickets are not made out for all medications ordered. Medication errors are frequent. There is no check system for knowing that medications are given.

The R.N. is rarely informed when a cottage resident is placed in seclusion. The regulations regarding seclusion states that when a resident is placed in seclusion, the R.N. on duty is to be notified immediately. Usually the R.N. knows of the incident when she receives a copy of the incident report a day or two later.

The R.N. has written a nursing order in the cottage and it is countermanded by the Area Chief - a non-professional employee. Cottage counsellors follow the orders of the Area Chief, not the R.N.

In the nursing areas, the kardex is difficult to keep current. Medication tickets are not always accurate. Medication sheets are not as accurate as they should be. Spot checks show that most nursing assistants are capable of giving medications accurately, however, evidence seems to indicate, that overdosing occurs sometimes with the more difficult to handle residents.

The Registered Nursing staff at Forest Haven is requesting that the administration be required to employ a sufficient number of Registered Nurses and L.P.N. s, to insure that all residents will receive the needed nursing care given by qualified staff.

We are requesting that the supervision of the nursing assistants be returned to the R.N., as the administrative authority on the unit.

We are requesting that the Area Chief role be confined to time and leave scheduling, building maintenance, supplies and equipment, support and enforcement, programs and coordination of services. That he will work with the Supervisory Clinical Nurse in maintaining an atmosphere of professional services.

That the R.N. have the authority to recommend disciplinary action be taken against nursing assistants and counsellors, when their actions are detrimental to the health care of the residents, and be informed of the results.

That on the day tour the nursing units will be administered by the R.N. as Head Nurse on each unit, so that all treatments and medication will be under her close supervision, administered by her or a nursing assistant whose quality of performance is high.

That no more than two units be under the supervision of an R.N. on the evening tour.

That no more than four units be under the supervision of an R.N. on the night tour.

The hiring and training of nursing assistants should be coordinated through the head nurses on the unit.

We refer you to Organizational Memo #2 - Elevation of the Role of Nursing Service, Forest Haven - 6-6-72.

We request that sufficient number of health care technicians be assigned to cottage life to insure quality health care to residents in cottage life.

Nursing care will be defined in this setting as including all phases of health care, programming for behavior modification, training in self-feeding, toilet training and self-care skills and infant stimulation.

We are requesting that the Chief Nurse be given back the supervision of nursing assistants. This is the logical and traditional line of authority in any well-run nursing service.

"Professional nursing practice is characterized by the control of decision making about the application of the nursing process."

From the Statement on Nursing Practice by the Council on Nursing Practice - D.C.N.A.



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

POLLY SHACKLETON
Councilmember-Ward 3

January 28, 1976

Mr. Cleo Michael
President, AFGE Council
C/O Maple Glen School
Laurel, Maryland 20810

Dear Cleo:

We missed you at the hearing last week
but appreciate your sending us the very fine
testimony which will be included in the record.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Polly".

POLLY SHACKLETON
Councilmember
Ward 3

CC: Ms. Lee Partridge
Staff Director,
Committee on Human
Resources and Aging

American Federation of Government Employees

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COUNCIL OF LOCALS, NO. 211

WASHINGTON, D. C.

al-20-

JAN 26 1976

Honorable Polly Shackleton
Chairman, Human Resource Committee
Council of the District of Columbia
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mrs. Shackleton:

Enclosed is the statement by the D.C. Government Council of the
American Federation of Government Employees, No. 211, with regard
to the Fiscal Year 1977 budget for the Department of Human Resources.

We regret that we were not able to present this at the scheduled
testimony last week. We however hope that you will give your personal
attention to the recommendation that we are now submitting.

Sincerely,

Cleo Michael
President

INTRODUCTION

Madam Chairperson and members of the committee, on behalf of the D.C. Government Council of the American Federation of Government Employees, No. 211, we wish to express our appreciation for this opportunity to share with you some of our concerns with regard to the FY 1977 budget submission from the Department of Human Resources.

Less than a year ago, our Council testified on Reorganization Plan No. 4, which proposed certain changes within the structure of the Department of Human Resources. The submission of the reorganization plan at the time the budget was in discussion was indeed timely and we regret that the proposal was withdrawn before exploration of alternatives for organizing this monstrous department were initiated. Certainly, there must be a more efficient way to deliver those services that are costing this city one-quarter of its current expenditure. In this regard, the question arise whether the granting of 350 more positions during the next fiscal year will increase the efficiency of services to our residents, or will adding employees to the already swollen administration of DHR make any difference in this already unwieldy, unaccountable state of obfuscation.

In the years prior to DHR formation, there were fairly sound arguments for the provision of a super-singly controlled agency to consolidate the administration of health, social and related programs to better (and more economically) meet the needs of individuals and their families. With more than five years experience operating under the so-called unified human resource system, it is not premature to conclude that something has gone wrong and certainly we have experienced a deterioration of services

rather than improvement. The staff and line employees recognized this dilemma early. While some have given up and escaped the horrors of our institution, hospitals, etc. that are revealed almost daily in the news media, many remain with fortitude and hope that priority on services delivery will be restored through some means.

What are some of the causes for this deterioration in services? While there are many that could only be revealed by a thorough investigation of the work sites in DHR, we believe a major problem lies with management - both personnel and program. An example of the misuse of personnel and funds for that purpose can be concluded from the extensive use of personnel details for extended periods of time. These details are made both within the DHR and outside, thereby causing duplicate or double payments as well as overtime payments to be made for budgeted services. Below are some examples of the details presently in effect in the DHR:

(1) At the Children's Center at Laurel:

- A. The Assistant Superintendent of Receiving Home (GS-12) is detailed to Assistant Superintendent of Maple Glen (GS-11).
- B. The Principal of Maple Glen (GS-12) is acting Assistant Superintendent of Receiving Home (GS-12).
- C. The Assistant Principal at Maple Glen (GS-11) is Acting Principal at Maple Glen (GS-12).
- D. Special Education Teacher (GS-11) at Maple Glen is Acting Assistant Superintendent at Maple Glen (GS-11).
- E. The Assistant to the Superintendent of Oak Hill (GS-12) is Acting Superintendent of Receiving Home (GS-13).
- F. The Superintendent of Receiving Home (GS-13) is Acting Deputy

of IC'SD (GS-13 presumably at Children's Center.

G. The Assistant Superintendent of Oak Hill (GS-12) is Acting Assistant Superintendent of Cedar Knoll (GS-12).

H. The Mental Hygiene Specialist (GS-13) of Cedar Knoll is detailed to the position Assistant to the Superintendent of Oak Hill (GS-12).

Most of the above details have been in effect for nearly a year.

All the Superintendent positions have been filled by detail for more than two years. Only one Superintendent at the Children's Center is officially assigned (not detailed) and working in the position of assignment.

- (2) At Forest Haven, Medical Services payroll shows 218 employees on the payroll, yet only 182 employees are currently reporting to that site for their assignments. We are fully aware of the details of some thirty persons but will not spend the time and space to list those at this time. However, the detailing of these employees reduces needed services in critical area. For instance, in the Curley Building there are only two Registered Nurses assigned during twenty-four^{hour} care period. In the Curley Building, there are over 200 patients/residents. At one time the budget reflected eight nurse positions, but over time, six of those employees were detailed to other locations. The same situation exists in the nursery which houses some 200 patients and has only one RN assigned during the twenty-four hour care period. It is critical that these professional positions be maintained at these sites if rehabilitation and care of the residents other than a baby-sitting service is to be provided.

(3) Other details in the management level are also our concern. With so many persons serving in detail status, there is always a lack of accountability, plus the employees so detailed are generally reluctant to tackle problems or to manage the area to which they are detailed thereby providing more or less leaderless services to the government. Some examples of continued details where this is occurring are:

- A. Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics (RCA), Director position (GS-15) has been filled by the detail of a GS-12 for too long a period.
- B. The Director of Southwest Community House (GS-14) has been detailed outside of DHR for nearly two years.
- C. The Community Health Administrator position has been filled by detail for more than six months. Yet this position like all of those listed in (1), (2), and (3) above remain on the payroll with incumbents assigned other than the person on detail.

As a means of improving the effectiveness of existing services, we believe the double payments for position must be discontinued as a preliminary step. Further means of improvement are dependent on the extent to which consideration can be made with regard to decentralizing some services outside of the DHR administration to establish alternate accountability for service delivery. We propose that priority be given to establishment of an independent Youth Service agency.

In order to have proper rehabilitative and correctional facilities for the youth of Washington, one agency must be given authority over all the youth-oriented programs in the city. Without such an authority you must

have - as we presently have in the District of Columbia - an ineffective and inefficient patchwork of competing agencies. In the following document we hope to show the vast amount of duplication and lack of coordination within the District's youth programs.

Basically, there are four stages within which a truly effective youth program must operate. They are:

1. Community-based prevention programs
2. Community-based rehabilitative programs
3. Institutionalization
4. Post-institutionalization

Each of these four stages should be coordinated with each other while at the same time each should be streamlined for efficiency and effectiveness. In Washington there appears to be an excessive amount of programs by numerous agencies and departments of the D.C. Government as well as volunteer and charitable agencies. We question the rationale for so many programs and seriously question the fiscal wisdom of so great a number of projects. For instance, under the title of "Prevention," a manual prepared under the direction of the Office of the Special Assistant to the Mayor for Youth Opportunity Services lists a total of 108 programs. Under the title of "Rehabilitation," there are 40 listings and under "Special Services and Treatment Programs" there are 94 listed. This adds up to the astonishing number of 242 programs!*

*The Manual, "Youth Programs Information and Referral Manual" by the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, 1973. It should be noted that this manual is for 1973 and is two years outdated. It does not reflect the numerous recent programs begun in the city and thus this figure, although large, undoubtedly isn't as great as the current amount. But, unfortunately, this was the most

current information available to us.

Community-based Prevention and Rehabilitation Programs

Under the "Community-based Preventive Programs" are found programs designed to help youth displaying anti-social behavioral patterns by channeling their energies and interests into wholesome activities. Many of the programs under this category are of the early warning type. The manual recently referred to divide the 108 programs into 3 categories:

1. Recreation - 33 programs
2. Employment - 26 programs
3. Education - 49 programs

Despite the abundance of preventative programs, many of the city youth are remaining outside socially acceptable modes of behavior. Phase two, "Rehabilitative Community Programs" then becomes necessary. The forty programs listed in the manual are divided into 3 categories:

1. Social - 23 programs
2. Psychological - 9 programs
3. Physical - 8 programs

If these general rehabilitative programs fail to meet the youth's needs, there are no less than 94 special treatment programs available. The manual again divides them into 3 categories:

1. Physical - 34 programs
2. Psychological - 22 programs
3. Social/Welfare - 38 programs

Thus, before institutionalization is necessary, the youth has had the option of at least 242 programs to avail himself of. We ask - Is this efficiency? Given the number of youth requiring institutionalization, we ask - Is this effective?

Institutionalization

Should the youth persist in his anti-social, delinquent activities, the courts assume responsibility and institutionalization becomes a possibility. Should the court choose to institutionalize the client, one of three options are open:

1. Declare the youth adjudicated delinquent and commit him
2. Declare the youth a "Person in need of Supervision" (PINS)
3. Place the youth in detention status under supervision of DHR until his trial date.

If the youth is adjudicated delinquent he is sent to either Cedar Knoll or Oak Hill in Laurel, Maryland. There is also the option of placing the youth at a group home in the city. Most youth, however, are sent to the Children's Center in Laurel first and upon their release from the Center they may be placed in a Youth Group Home.

If the court declares a client a PINS (Person in Need of Supervision) he/she is sent to Maple Glen School, one of the four facilities at the Laurel, Md., Children's Center. This is a program designed for dependent rather than delinquent children. Although declared a non-delinquent, many of the clients at the delinquent institutions in Laurel rival the PINS clients in their delinquent behavior patterns and value systems. There is also one group home for PINS clients.

Should the court choose to institutionalize a client while awaiting his trial date, he may be sent to the Children's Center. Here the youth will face overcrowding, understaffing and inadequate programming. The court may also place the client in a shelter house in Washington. These are

similar to the Youth Group Homes for the delinquent clients. They are supposed to create a home atmosphere for youth awaiting trial. The third option of the court is to order the youth into the "home detention" program. In this situation the youth remains at home and is visited three times a day by a worker. The worker carries a maximum of five cases.

Many ordered into the latter two situations still are sent to the overcrowded Laurel detention units to await openings in their community-based program.

There must, at this point, be a brief discussion of the role of the institutions in an overall program. In an integrated - and even in the present patchwork system - the institutions serve a dual purpose, namely: a last resort placement and as the backbone for the entire community-based program system. In the attached report you will notice the social history of the clients at Laurel is one of failure. They have been tried in various community-based projects unsuccessfully. There are no alternatives left but institutionalization. Yet when they become institutionalized, the youth discovers he isn't being helped due to lack of resources and programs. Also found within the population of the institutionalized youth are numerous individuals who failed the requirements of probation, home detention, group homes, shelter houses and the D.C. School's various educational programs, particularly their school attendance program. Even with the possibility of institutionalization, these young men reject these programs. One can seriously question how effective they would be were it not for the backup the institutions provide.

Yet it is the novel community-based programs that have led to the disintegration of the institutions and their programs. With a limited career ladder at Laurel, many experienced staff fled to the community programs with their career ladders several grades superior to Laurel's. On the heels of the loss of staff came decreases in supplies and funds. Presently, while the community programs are provided with ample staff and resources, Cedar Knoll, Oak Hill and Maple Glen have few of the necessities of life. Clothing closets, once well supplied with winter jackets, shirts, pants, shoes, etc., are now bare and students must bring coats, etc., from home. Where ample staff once existed, now unbelievable amounts of overtime are used to maintain inadequate coverage.

While DHR may on paper justify the philosophy of these community-based programs, one must ask why, in this day of austerity, must we cripple the institutions for these programs. Would it not be better to consolidate these programs under the institutions than expand our limited resources to the breaking point? Why should a man in the home detention program have only five students while a man in Laurel may deal with 30 or more clients alone? Why should the Receiving Home exist with its full complement of staff while the majority of their students are in Laurel with no resources from the Mt. Olivet Road facility? Why do we need Community Service Center, the ACT Program, Home Detention, Shelter House, Group Homes when the results of these novelties are not yet in? This at the expense of the tried and proven true institutional settings? Would it not be more feasible to consolidate these operations and create less numerous but more effective programs?

We do not dispute the philosophy of community-based programs. They have a place in the overall system. But in this system the institutions are more vital and necessary. As pointed out earlier, they provide the backbone for the system as well as a program for those unable to utilize the now open community programs.

POST-INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Again, as the client leaves the institution to his home and community we see inefficiency and waste. In DHR the after-care division "picks up" the client. There is no follow-up or preliminary work with the institution. The client who has become familiar with a set of employees must suddenly learn a new group with new regulations.

Besides aftercare, you have the Recreation Department's Roving Leader Program, the Mayor's 24 Hour Youth Assistance Program and a host of other community services. Many of these are identical to the ones the youth formerly unsuccessfully dealt with prior to his institutionalization. Thus we have the youth returning to community-based programs, many of which are duplications and wasteful. In reality we return to stage one and repeat the cycle.

We have attempted to briefly sketch the inadequacy, waste and duplication found in the D.C. Government's present juvenile rehabilitation system. The amount of recidivism is high, the number of clients whose needs are met is low. We have no one agency providing guidelines. Instead we have a patchwork of agencies and programs which results in confusion, inefficiency and waste.

We see only one solution to this dilemma: namely; the creation of a youth commission with the ability to combine, condense, and rebuild programs into an integral, coordinated, economical and effective whole. All youth related

programs should be removed from their present agency and given to the proposed youth commission. The commission then would be able to evaluate, modify, end or strengthen programs into a unified coordinated system. Only then can we begin to insure the youth of Washington the services their needs dictate.

There has been a tremendous deterioration in the programs at the D.C. Children's Center. Many of these problems directly stem from fiscal difficulties within the Department of Human Resources. There are some problems, however, which can in part be attributed to communication problems between the court system and DHR. Presently we are enduring a chaotic state of affairs due in part to this apparent lack of communication.

The exclusive representative (AFGE Local 383) for the GS employees at the Center, find this situation to be of such a critical nature as to need prompt attention. Not only are the residents not receiving minimal proper attention and care but in fact their lives and safety as well as the welfare of staff is seriously endangered.

We have suggested to DHR officials that they confer with the court on these problems. Being unsuccessful in these attempts, we are now appealing directly to you in the hope that we may communicate our plight to the court.

Two significant actions are proposed in the budget that we would hope will be given serious consideration for delaying until consideration has been made on restructuring some of the services into separate agencies apart from DHR. The closing of Maple Glen should not be allowed for until the newly formed Youth agency or the DHR presents a plan of alternate treatment or care of the youth assigned to Maple Glen. While the budget reflects some 45 (average) population for Maple Glen, our current daily average is 83 at

that facility and continuing to increase. In addition, that plan should indicate what disposition will be made of the staff assigned to Maple Glen (approximately 70 employees presently assigned for 24 hour coverage).

For months, we have discussed the unreasonableness of the proposed move of Glen Dale Hospital to a downtown location. We have not received any meaningful justification, except that there is a desire to locate D.C. institutions within the confines of the city. This justification is not acceptable when you view the alternates proposed, with regard to services and costs.

Glen Dale Hospital is presently the only DHR facility fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals with Fire Department approval. We also have Medicare/Medicaid approval as a hospital. The hospital is located on 216 acres of suburban property, 15 miles from the traffic, air and noise pollution from downtown Washington. We submit that this is an advantage rather than a disadvantage to the patients and personnel there. It has facilities for Tuberculosis patients and those with related illness and for extended care to the chronically disabled. It has all the environmental and physical plant facilities to care for chronic disease children and adults. Plus it has the capacity for approximately nearly 600 patients.

We recognize the need to renovate Glen Dale Hospital to meet new Life Safety Code regulations if any part of it is to be a nursing home. As a hospital we already meet Life Safety Code regulations.

We are encouraging you to conduct a hearing on the potential move of Glen Dale and the closing of Maple Glen, and to determine the impact this will have on the budget, personnel and services before approving such questionable actions by the DHR.

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN

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Congress

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 7, 1976

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
District of Columbia City Council
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilmember Hobson:

Thank you for your recent mailgram urging support for the City Council positions denied by the House.

Your views will be considered as the Senate Subcommittee makes its final decisions on the FY 1976 request.

Sincerely yours,

Lawton Chiles, Chairman
District of Columbia Subcommittee

LC:mhc

June 21, 1976

Chief Maurice Cullinane
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief:

Pursuant to the Mayor's Order 76-109 dated May 4, 1976, (Subject: Availability of Official Information for Public Disclosure), I am requesting full access to any information and records which the Metropolitan Police Department has compiled on me in the course of the Department's surveillance activities.

Numerous press accounts have quoted several members of the Metropolitan Police Department as having known that the Police Department maintained records and files on the activities of people such as Councilman Marion Barry, Jr., D.C. Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy and myself as well as n numerous other civil rights and anti-war activists. Because of this fact I am requesting that I have complete access to any and all files which the Police Department has compiled on my activities.

I would appreciate a response to this request by July 16, 1976.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Chief Maurice Cullinane
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20001

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